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B All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square ingred three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soseties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Zehts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILARICK, and WENDELL

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of elavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

encuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

anour. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 5.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1519.

SELECTIONS.

WHO ARE THE POLITICAL DISUNIONISTS, AND ON WHAT GROUNDS. Extracts from a Speech on 'THE DISUNION FOLLY.' delivered by Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,

in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 25, 1860 :-Now, Mr. President, I intend to place before the Senate, and, as far as I can, before the patriotic, liberty-loving and Union-loving men of the Free States, the predictions of disunion, the arguments for disunion, and the menaces of disunion, made by some of the presses and some of the men in the interests of slavery.—presses that are the arguments

some of the presses and some of the men in the interests of slavery,—presses that are the exponents of, and men who are the acknowledged leaders of, the sectionalized, slavery-extending Democracy. I want the people of Massachusetts, and of the country, to see that the political secessionists and disunionists are the trusted exponents and the accepted leaders of the national Democracy. I want the alarmed conservatives of the North, who hasten into Union-awing meetings, to see and to realize that the men who are now blurting their disunion sentiments into the unwilling ear of a loyal people, are the leaders of that party which they, by their shrinking timidity, are upholding in power. I want the deluded masses of the Northern Democracy to see the hypocrisy, the arrant cowardice, of their leaders at home, who are fatiguing the weary their leaders at home, who are fatiguing the weary ear of the country with their worn-out professions of love and devotion to the Union, while they dare not rebuke the disloyal avowals and menaces of the leaders they follow with craven soul and fettered

When, Mr. President, the Republican party, summoned into being and into action in 1856, by the aggressions of slavery, by the crimes against the people of Kansas, appealed in tones as earnest as ever issued from human lips to the American people, to their sense of justice, their love of liberty, their emotions of humanity, and their sentiments of patriotism, to all that is highest, noblest, and holiest in human nature, to rescue the Government, arrest slavery extension, redress the wrongs of the people, and give repose to the country, by ment, arrest slavery extension, redress the wrongs of the people, and give repose to the country, by restoring the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson, Democratic presses and Democratic leaders, whose vital and animating-principle is the propagation and expansion of human slavery on the North American continent, raised the startling war-cry of disunion. Timid and selfish conservation which saw, unmoved, liberty cloven down in a distant Territory, and heard the imploring appeals for protection of freemen whose sacked and burning cabins illumed the midnight skies, shrank appalled when it heard this cry of disunion, opened burning cabins illumed the midnight skies, shrank appalled when it heard this cry of disunion, opened its long purse, and continued the destinies of the

country in the keeping of men who avowed their intention to ruin, if they could not rule it.

Sir, when that uncertain contest was going on, when the election of Fremont seemed to the leaders of the Democracy not only possible, but probable, the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Slidell.) one of the most skillul leaders of the slave Democracy—the strengthed of the country of Mr. But the acknowledged friend and champion of Mr. Buchanan—declared to the country, that 'if Fremont should be elected, the Union would be dissolved.' The bold, dashing and out-spoken Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) declared, with emphasis, that if Fremont was elected, the Union would be dissolved, and ought to be dissolved.' The Senator' from Virginia (Mr. Mason) then, as now, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who avowed on the floor of the Senate that 'the South has the right to the natural expansion of slavery as an element of political power,' declared in a public letter, that unless the aggression upon the rights of the South—as he was pleased to designate the resistance of the people of the North against slavery extension—ceased, he was for 'the scraption of extension—ceased, he was for 'the separation of these States.' Mr. Butler of South Carolina, then a leading member of the body, which placed him at the head of the important Committee on the Judiciary, said,-

When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon what we have—a good State government. Every Governor of the South should call the Legislature of his State together, and have measures of the South decided upon. If they did not, and submitted to the degradation, they would deserve the fate of slaves. I should advise my Legislature to go out at the tap of

Sir, I might quote other declarations of Sena-tors, in which these ideas are expressed; but I must pass on. In the House, as the records will bear evidence, these sentiments were profusely uttered by the men who upheld the course of oppression in Kansa, and dictated the policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Keitt, in a fiery and vehement speech to the people of Lynchburg, Va., exclaimed, in tiew of the apprehended election of Fremont—

'I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, adherence to the Union is treason to liberty. (Loud cheers.) I tell you now, that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward.

This speech, so contemptuous, so defiant towards the people of the North, so emphatic in its avowals of disunion, was promptly endorsed as 'sound doc-trine' by John B. Floyd, now Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War—a gentleman of whom the Boston

Post, the leading Administration organ in New
England, in 1850, said, 'Henceforth he must be reagand, in 1850, said, 'Henceforth he must be treated as a disunionist, and the most dangerous of them all.' In the autumn of 1856, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina received from the people of his district an ovation. Senator Butler and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombe) attended, and other Southern Democratic leaders sent applauding letters. To the assembled records of his district Mr. ters. To the assembled people of his district, Mr. Brooks said,—

Brooks said,—

'We have the issue upon us now; and how are we to meet it? I tell you, fellow-citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it, is just to tear the Constitution of the United States, trample it under foot, and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a slaveholding State. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I believe it, as I stand in the face of my Maker: I believe it, on my responsibility to you as your honored Representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only available means of making that hope effective is to cut asunder the bonds that the us together, and take our separate position in the family of nations. These are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. I have been a dismining from the time I could think.'

"Now, fellow-citizens. I have told you very frankly and undisguisedly, that I believe the only hope of the South is in dissolving the bonds which connect us with the Government,—in separating the living body from the dead carcass. If I was the commander of an army, I never would post a sentinel who would not swear that slavery is right."

'I speak as a man—as a private gentleman—as a slaveholder; and I tell you that our hope is alone in the South; and the only mode of making that hope available, is for the South, by some act, to effect a dissolution of the American Union. And I say this,

in 1850, where is the man now in our midst who would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia who would silently suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an executive head; "This 'noble and gallant son of Virginia' who, in 1850, 's awr har in advance of his contemporation, in 1850, 's awr har in advance of his contemporation, so size the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, 'is now looking with hungry eye to the Charleston Convention, and is now the applanded and favorite here of a class of men in the North, who are stammering into the ears of a doubting people their uzorious love of the Union; and the Democratic orator, who would demand the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia, if he should permit the arsenal at Harper's Ferry to pass under the control of William II. Seward, if elected to the Presidency, is nomin nated by a Democratic President, and confirmed by the united voice of the Democratic Senators, to represent the Republic at the Court of Louis Napoleon. This Democratic President, and confirmed by the united voice of the Democratic Senators, to represent the Republic at the Court of Louis Napoleon. This Democratic party, which invokes the support of the Union-loving, conservative men of the Free States, seause for distinct proportion of the proudest monarchy of the Old World the man who uttered this insurrectionary and distinguished the produced the proportion of a man who is atowedly in favor of civil war and disunion. Let the real friends of law, and of the unity of the Republic, mark and remember this want of fidelity to the Union by the administration, and the men who lead the popontment of a man who is atowedly in favor of civil war and disunion. Let the real friends of law, and remember this war of fidelity to the Union with the accords of Union upon their lips, sanction the appointment of a man who is atowedly in favor of civil war and disunion. Let the real friends of law, and the man who lattered the position of the free share and the position of the potential proportion of t

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that if John C. Fremont is elected President of the United States, our people ought to have sense enough to know that the Saue is upon then, and cannot be all the Saue in the that if John C. Fremont is elected President of the United States, our people ought to have sense enough to know that the issue is upon them, and cannot be avoided.

I speak on my individual exponsibility: if Practice of the South treat with Californis; and, if necessary, it is shown in the little of the United States, and for the people in their majesty rising above the law and leaders, taking the power into their own hands, going by concert or not by concert, and laying the trong arm of Southern freemen upon the Treasury and archives of the Government. (Applause.)

These complatie avowals of disunion were applated by the people who had, by a unanimous vote, sustained his action, and commissioned him to speak for them in this Capitol. Well might the Charlestor Mercury declare, as it has, that—

"Upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern Confederacy, parties, present, politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public main in her limits, not one of her present, politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of her present politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of her present politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of her present politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of her present politicians and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of the propent of virginia, will not accept the tributo of the admiring Faulkner, that 'it is the fortune of some present properties, who is not pledged to the lips in favor of disunion. Indeed, we well remember that one cry, when tamuted with other moved the remaining present properties and present properties are substant to the heart of the Morrish and the fourteen present properties are substantially an experiment of the propent of virginia upon

istration, wrote,—

'It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the control of the Southern members of this House and to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the Army and Navy, and the purse-strings of Government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders.'

Mr. Corry of Ohio reports Mr. Banks of Virginia and the properties of the Southern members of this House and control of the public sentiment, the very moment that you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the public sentiment, the very moment that you elect John Sherman, thus giving to the South can rely on the President in the emergency on the summer of the southern members of this House and control of the Southern members of this House and control of the Southern members of this House and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the public sentiment, the very moment that you elect John Sherman, thus giving to the South the example of insult, as well as injury, I would walk. every one of us, out of the Halls of this Capitol, and consult our constituents; and I would never enter again until I was bade to do so by those who had the right to control me. Sir, I go farther than that. I would counsel my constituents instantly than the control of the Southern members of this House and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had the control of the Southern members of this House and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the Southern members of this House and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the Southern members of this House and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the public sentiment, the

gency contemplated. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders.

Mr. Corry of Ohio reports Mr. Banks of Virginia as having said to him, a few days after the election in 1856, that—

'The South would have dissolved the Union, if Fremont had been elected President of the United States; that Gov. Wise and the Virginia leaders were ready to take the field—murch on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, grounds, &c.—declare the Confederation de facto overthrown. He said the thing would have been easy; there were thirty thousand men ready; twenty thousand cavalry; sets of accourrements; that the public mind was sufficiently excited to overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight.'

Evidence of the disloyal, revolutionary and treation overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight.'

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But the Senator seems to be in favor of the seces-ion of the States, but not of the secession of the members of Congress. He says:

that this is a point to be voluntarily surrendered to the public enemy.'

The Senator from North Carolina evidently indulges in the pleasing illusion that 'the public enemy,' as he is pleased to characterize his fellow countrymen, will abandon the Capitol, if 'the southern members of Congress' remain in the Capitol. 'If lives should be lost here,' exclaims the Senator, 'it would seem poetically just that this should occur'! If, after this declaration of seem in yalor, the Republicans, in the event of their success in November, do not fiee from the Capitol with as much haste as did the 'chivalry' of this region in the late war with England, I am quite sure the Senator from North Carolina, who is 'struck' with the original idea ' that this is a point not to be voluntarily surrendered to the public enemy,' will be disappointed in his expectations. But the Senator goes on to express his emotions of contempt for men of the non-resistant school. 'I cannot fied, says the Senator, 'words enough to express my abhorrence and detestation of such creatures as Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who stimulate others to deeds of blood, and, at the same time, are so cowardly that they avoid all danger themselves.' This expression of 'abhorrence and detestation 'for such non-combatants, such 'cowardly creatures,' is, I suppose, intended to admonish us on this side of the Chamber that the Senator is terribly in earnest when he makes proclamation of his wishes in these words:

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'As from this Capitol se much has gope forth to in.

'As from this Capitol se words and the state of the Union, 'H. Seward to take the extent of going out of the Union, 'H. Seward to take the value proper, 'if the lunion, and to stay in the Union, the family organ has declared that the election of a Black Republican advocate of the 'tripersessible to office, 'will be the withdrawal of the States supportin

Chamber that the Senator is terribly in earnest when he makes proclamation of his wishes in these words:

'As from this Capitol so much has gone forth to inflame the public mind, if our countrymen are to be involved in a bloody struggle, I trust in God that the first fruits of the collision may be reaped here.'

This language, Mr. President, admits of but one interpretation. Gentlemen from the South, who are in favor of a dissolution of the Union, do not intend, in so doing, to seede from this Capitol, nor surrender it to those who may remain within the Union. Having declared that, if lives are to be sacrifieed, it will be poetically just that they should be sacrifieed, it will be poetically just that they should be sacrifieed, it will be poetically just that they should be sacrifieed, it is but proper that the first fruits of the struggle should be reaped here, the Senator gives us, therefore, distinctly to understand that there may be a physical collision—'a bloody struggle;' that' the seene of this conflict is to be in the legislative halls of this Capitol. To simply say, in reply to this threat, that northern Senators cannot thus be intim-

such the second of the growth of the control of the

sion of the States, but not of the secession of the members of Congress. He says:

'I may say, however, that I do not think there will be any secession of the Southern members of Congress from this Capitol. It has always struck me that this is a point to be voluntarily surrendered to the public enemy.'

The Senator from North Carolina oridently in.

The Senator from North Carolina oridently in.

patible with the honor, equality and safety of the South; and the sooner it is known and acted upon, the better for all parties to the compact.

'The truest conservatism and wisest statesmanship demand a speedy termination of all association with such confederates, and the formation of another union of States, homogeneous in population, institutions, interests and pursuits.'

Mr. Moore of the same State, said :

"I do not concur with the declaration made yester-day by the gentleman from Tennessee, that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency was not cause for a dissolution of the Union. Whenever a President is elected by a fanatical majority at the North, those whom I represent, as I believe, and the gallant State which I in part represent, are ready, let the consequences be what they may, to fall back on their reserved rights and say—"As to this Union, we have no longer any lot or part in it."

Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, before the meeting of Congress, addressed his constituency in an elaborate and very carefully prepared speech, in which he says that the election of a President by the Republican party would says that the election of a President by the Republican party 'would constitute of itself a good reason why the South should refuse to submit to their rule.'
'Our policy is, first, to prevent, if possible, the election of a Republican President; second, if this must occur, in spite of all our wise exertions to the contrary, to cause it to occur under such issues as will best enable us to set up a southern government.'
'The great point, then, is to ripen public opinion at the South for a dissolution of the Union, in the contingency referred to—the election of a Republicant at the South for a dissolution of the Union, in the contingency referred to—the election of a Republican President.' He avows that it is the fixed policy of this State to secede as soon as the Rapublican party elect their President.' If we desire to ripen public opinion among ourselves for southern inflependence, in the event of the election of a Republican President, we must exercise the policy of moderation in our movements preliminary to that result. We must use the most consummate prudence now, that we may be able to profit by the most desperate boldness then.' ooldness then.'
Mr. Bonham, of the same State, said on the floor

of the House :

'As to disunion, upon the election of a Black Republican, I can speak for no one but myself and those I have here the honor to represent; and I say, without hesitation, that upon the election of Mr. Seward, or any other man who endorses and proclaims the doctrines held by him and his party—call him by what name you please—I am in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union. And, sir, I think I speak the sentiments of my own constituents, and the State of ntiments of my own constituents, and the State of outh Carolina, when I say so.'

Mr. Crawford of Georgia, as a quotation from his speech will show, spoke not only for himself, but for his associates from that State; and his disunion sentiments received the applause of his Democratic

friends:

Now, in regard to the election of a Black Republican President, I have this to say, and I speak the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from the State of Georgia: we will never submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. (Applause from the Democratic benches, and hissee from the Republicans.) I repeat it, sir—and I have authority to say so—that no Democratic Representative from Georgia on this floor will ever submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. (Renewed applauge and hissee.) * * The most confiding of them all are, sir, for "equality in the Union, or independence out of it;" having lost all hope of the former, I am for "independence now, and independence por present it." DENCE FOREVER!"

Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, has supported the position assumed by Mr. Crawford. He declares:

position assumed by Mr. Crawford. He declares:

'Just so sure as the Republican party succeeds in electing a sectional man upon their sectional, anti-slavery platform, breathing destruction and death to the rights of my people, just so sure, in my judgment, the time will have come when the South must and will take an unmistakable and decided action; and that then "he who dellies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned." I need not tell what I, as a Southern man, will do—I think I may safely speak for the masses of the people of Georgia—that when that event happens, they, in my judgment, will consider it an overt act, a declaration of war, and meet immediately in convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress. This is my position; and if that be treason to the Government, make the most of it."

Governor McRae, of Mississippi, declared that he

Governor McRae, of Mississippi, declared that he was not willing to submit to the election of a Republican President upon a Republican platform:

I said to my constituents, and to the people at the 'I said to my constituents, and to the people at the capitol of my State, on my way here, that if such an eyent did occur, while it would be their duty to determine the course which the State would pursue, it would be my privilege to counsel with them as to what I believed to be the proper course; and I said to them what I now say and will always say in such an event, that my counsel would be to take independence out of the Union, in preference to the loss of constitutional rights, and consequent degradation and dishonor, in it. That is my position, and it is the position which I know the Democratic purty of the State of Mississippi will maintain.'

Mr. DeJarnette of Virginia will resist the inau-guration of the candidate of the Republican party, if that candidate is Mr. Seward, for he says:

'Thus William H. Seward, for he says:

'Thus William H. Seward stands before the country a perjured traitor; and yet that man, with hands stained with the blood of our citizens, we are asked to elect President of the United States. You may elect him President of the North, but of the South, never. Whatever the event may be, others may differ; but Virginia, in view of her ancient renown, in view of her illustrious dead, and in view of her sic samper tyransis, will resist his authority. I have done.

Mr. Leake, unlike his colleague, Mr. Pryor, will not follow the lead of the late Governor Wise, and fight inside the Union. Mr. Leake evidently does not see so far in advance as does that noble son of

I repudiate the sentiment which the gentleman ascribes to the late Governor of Virginia. I choose rather to refer to the Representatives of that State to hear her sentiments than to any other source. It never entered my head, and I undertake to say that it never entered the brain of any Representative of Virginia on this floor, to fight inside the Union. The idea is ridiculous in the extreme. It is the reduction ad absurdum.

And Mr. Leake emphatically declares that 'Virginia has the right, when she pleases, to with-draw from this Confederacy. (Applause from the Democratic benches.)' • • • 'That is her doctrine. We will not fight in the Union, but quit it the instant we think proper to do so.'

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, openly avows, on the floor of the House, that 'their determination is fixed and unalterable: that they will have an expan-sion of slave territory in the Union, if you will allow it, or outside of the Union if they must,' and that sentiment was received with Democratic applause. He goes on to say :

He goes on to say:

'The question now is, if we sever the connection which binds us and the North together, how are we to preserve the institution of slavery? There is but one mode by which, in my humble judgment, it can

be perpetuated for any considerable number of years.

That mode is by expansion, and that expansion must be in the direction of Mexico.

There is in Mexico a large extent of territory that is suited to the cultivation of cotton, sugar and rice. In my opinion we must, and we are compelled to ex-

It may be asked, when will the time come when we shall separate from the North? I say candidly, if the views expressed by the gentleman from lows are, as he says, common to the Republican party, and if they are determined to enforce those views, I declare myself ready to-day. I would not ask to delay the time a single hour.

You ask me when will the time come? when wil the South be united? It will be when you elect a Black Republican—Hale, Seward, or Chase—President of the United States. Whenever you undertake to place such a man to preside over the destinies of the South, you may expect to see us undivided and indi-visible friends, and to see all parties of the South ar-rayed to resist his inauguration.'

We can never quietly stand by and permit the con-trol of the Army and Navy to go into the hands of a Black Republican President.

Union sentiments, whenever or by whomsoever uttered, grate harshly on Democratic ears, tuned to the accents of disunion. When Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, the other day rebuked the disloyal sentiments nessee, the other day rebuked the disloval sentiments which so glibly fall from Democratic lips; when he, in eloquent, manly, and patriotic language declared his devotion to the Union; when he quoted and endorsed as his own the words of Henry Clay, 'that he would consent to the dissolution of the Union—

newer! never! 'the Democracy foamed, and gnashed its teeth in impotent wrath.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in his recent message to the Legislature of his State, arows the rankest disunion and revolutionary sentiments. In this document he declares that if a Republican President

'It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that, in the present temper of the Southern people, it cannot be and will not be submitted to. The "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, announced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Republican party, is an open declaration of war against the institution of African slavery wherever it exists; and I would be disloyal to Virginia and the South, if I did not declare that the alection of such a man, entertaindeclare that the election of such a man, entertain ing such sentiments, and advocating such doctrines, ought to be resisted by the slaveholding States. The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the appointment of high judicial and executive officers, postmasters included, cannot be entertained by

I might quote, Mr. President, the avowals of disunion sentiments by other Democratic leaders, and other Democratic presses; for these avowals of dis-loyalty to the unity of the Republic are scattered, n rank luxuriance, broadcast over the land. But I must pause. I have, however, gathered up enough of these noisy menaces of disunion, which are falling thick and fast around us, to show to the Senate and thick and last around us, to show to the Senate and the country that the accepted leaders of the Demo-cratic party are secessionists and disunionists, with the accents of disunion perpetually on their lips, and its spirit burning in their hearts. I have also gathered up, from the mass of facts which lie at my feet, enough to show that the Democratic party is tainted with the odor of disunion, that the stain of disloyalty is now indelibly stamped upon its brow. I have shown, too, that these menaces of disunion, which Democratic leaders are hurling around us in this Capitol, go unrebuked by the northern Democracy, whose glory it is to follow these apostles of secession and disunion. The country will not fail to see, and to mark, too, the discreditable fact, that while lers in these Chambers are muttering angry menaces of disunion, and while such mad arehuked, even by the faintest whispers of the Democratic representatives of the loyal North and West, the Democratic presses in the North and West are busy—not in raining upon the heads of Demo cratic disunionists the withering rebuke of patriotism —but in the work of misrepresenting and maligning those who cling to the Union with unswerving fidel-ty, alike in victory and in deteat. The country, too, will not fail to see that the Democratic orators dare not, even at a safe distance, utter the softest censure against the disloyalty of leaders they follow as the bondman follows his master; but they are appealing to the selfish fears of men to disown their manhood, and by acts of humiliation appease the awakened wrath of the Democratic chieftains now menacing the integrity of the Union.

Mr. President, the American Democracy, led by

lave perpetualists and propagandists, secessionist and disunionists, now in the light of this age, stand before the nation the enemy of human progress, and in favor of the conservation and propagation of old abuses. No longer does the Democracy utter the accents of popular rights. No longer does the Democracy sympathize with man at home or abroad, struggling for the recovery of lost rights, or the enlargement of existing privileges. Does the Legislature of Kansas nass an act for the abeliation. there? Democracy resists it, and arrests it by Executive action. Does the Legislature of Nebraska, left ' perfectly free to form their own domestic instineir own way,' pass a bill to wipe fron rritory the pollution of slavery? De that vast Territory the pollution of slavery resists it, defeats it by the Executive mocracy resists it, defeats it by the Exe and applauds that veto, Does the Le New Mexico enact a bloody slave code? prompts it, praises it, applauds it. Does a sover-eign Commonwealth lighten by humane legislation the burdens of a proscribed race, so that it may rise into the sunlight of a broader and higher manhood? Democracy is outraged, shocked, and it avenges it self by gibbering taunts, jibes, and jeers. Does slave State enact or propose to enact statutes to still more oppress those already bending under the iron heel of oppression, or to check the action of its own citizens who may be prompted by sentiments of bese of justice to lessen the bitter ondage, or give freedom to their own bo men? Democracy approves and applauds it. Does Walker, at the head of a lawless band of fillibusters, decree elavery in Central America? Democra hails and applauds that decree. Does any indic to the possible abolition of slavery in Caba? Democracy protests, cannot permit it, will pay \$200,000,000 for that slaveholding isle, but will not accept the 'Gem of the Antilles,' if burdened with freedom. Does England strike the fetters from the limbs of eight hundred thousand West India bondmen? Democracy deplores it, disapprove India bondmen? Democracy deplores it, disapproves it, and persists in misrepresenting the effects of that great act of justice and humanity. Does the Emperor of Russia propose a plan for the emancipation of millions, not of the African race, but of white men? Democracy shakes its head, shrugs its shoulders, utters no note of joy, sends no word of encouragement or greeting to the enlightened monarch who would enlarge the rights and elevate the condition of agement or greeting to the condition of would enlarge the rights and elevate the condition of men. Does the Republican party, imbued with the sentiments of the Republican fathers, propose to ar-rest the expansion of slavery over the Territories of the Republic, and save those Territories to free labor. check the re-opening slave traffic, and put the na-tional Government in harmony with a progressive Christian civilization? Democracy, smitten with the consciousness of its waning power, raises the startling cry of disunion. To its abandonment of the sentiments, opinions, and policy of the Republican fathers, to its betrayal of the rights and interest of free labor and the cause of human rights at home and abroad, is now added disloyalty to the integrity of the Union. Let the intelligent patriotism of the nation rebuke this mad exhibition of folly and fanaticism which would shiver this Union in fragments, and proclaim, in the words of Andrew Jackson—' The Union must and shall be preserved.'

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. A heavy cloud was over the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in Boston, last week, in consequence of the painful intelligence of the sudden death of the gifted, beloved, and greatly honored Mrs. ELHA LEE FOLLEN, widow of the late Professor Charles Follen, at Brookline, on Thursday, 27th ult. after an illness of a few

days, of typhoid fever, aged 72 years and 6 months.

A full tribute to her character and worth hereafter.

FREDERICK BROWN, brother of Capt. John Brown being now in the vicinity of Boston for a short time. will be happy to visit a few places and address au diences on subjects of paramount interest at the of this opportunity to hear a strong and earness friend of Liberty, will please write immediately to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Mass chusetta Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston, at

the Tremont Temple, commencing on Thursday, Jan-At half-past 10 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by FRANCIS JACKSON, President of the Society. and opportunity for prayer, vocal or silent, was given. Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of-

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer of the Society, made the Annual Report of the Treasurer's finances. showed Receipts \$9,863 78; Expenditures, \$9,272 47; Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, \$591 31. The report was certified by the Auditor, WM. I. BOWDITCH, Esq.,

Voted, To accept the Treasurer's Report, and publish it with the proceedings.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE was nominated and appointed Assistant Secretary. James N. Buffum of Lynn, William Whiting of

Concord, Josiah Hayward of Salem, Samuel Dyer of Abington, Charles K. Whipple of Boston, and Pliny B. Southwick of Milford, were appointed a Committee to nominate the usual Committees of the Annual

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Society. made a brief report of the Society's doings, and of the progress of the cause during the year past.

The Nominating Committee reported the following Committees :-

On Business-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, J. H. Stephenson, Stephen S. Foster, Maria W. Chapman, Abby Kelley Foster, Charles C. Burleigh, Andrew T. Foss, Charles L. Remond, Oliver Johnson. On Finance-James N. Buffum, Elbridge Sprague, E. H. Haywood, Miss Sallie Holley, Miss Georgiana

To Nominate Officers of the Society-Edmund Quin cy, James N. Buffum, William Whiting, William Ashby, Joseph Merrill.

The Society, by a unanimous vote, elected the Committees as reported.

A brief discussion, on the Petitions to the Legisla ture for a Law against Slave-Hunting, took place, in which G. W. Stacy, S. May, Jr., A. T. Foss, E. D. Draper, Lewis M'Lauthlin of Pembroke, Mr. Allen of West Newton, J. Merrill of Danvers, and others, only by the efforts of fanaticism or sedition-is either

Mr. PHILLIPS did not think it at all wonderful that petitions, especially such as that asking for the removal of the Webster statue, should recently have fallen somewhat into the shade. The events of Harper's Ferry, so exciting and so energetic, have generated an impatience of mere intellectual discussion.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, from the Committee on Busi ess, reported the two following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the present condition of Church and State demands of us the most stern and rigid ap- pendous imposture, which an insane and criminal explication of absolute right to national affairs, holding each to its highest duty.

2. Resolved, That the proposed laws of Senator Douglas and Bigler indicate the purpose of the Slave Power to make Free Speech, a Free Press, and Anti-Slavery action in the Free States, an indictable offence, and probably to carry offenders into the Slave acy of a Southern slave oligarchy, as unscrupule

Mr. Phillips spoke at some length and with much force, in support of these resolutions.

In the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Phillips having said that a brother of Capt. John Brown was in the audience-Frederick Brown, of Ohio-a very strong and the people of the Free States, without remon interest was manifested to see and to hear him.

form, and was greeted by the cheers of the meeting, who rose spontaneously to welcome him. As he expressed his thanks to the audience, in a few words, for der this Union, are these:—to wear padlocks upon their sympathy with him, and with his brother's family, tears flowed freely down the rugged cheeks of to the Moloch of Slavery-to speak in behalf of the men, as well as from the eyes of women, throughout enslaved at the peril of their lives—to be tarred and

T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, rose to explain ipal of the Worcester High School, which Mr. Phillips had spoken of, and represented to be owing cution of their legitimate business, simply because to the teacher's anti-slavery principles and character. He (Mr. H.) thought that gentleman was not removed on this account; he had investigated the whole matter, and was satisfied that Mr. Sprague's anti-slavery sentiments and course were not the reasons of his removal. He also dissented from Mr. Phillips's opinion that Worcester, or that Massachusetts, would not protect her citizens from an assault of the Federal power. acting in behalf of slavery. It will be time enough to bring this charge when she has been tried and found wanting. When persons claimed as slaves, or persons charged with treason to the Slave Power. will, instead of flying to Canada, or to Europe, trust Massachusetts to protect them, and she fails to do so, bully, and calumniate, ad libitum, whatever or whobeen tried. To sustain and strengthen freedom, you must trust freedom. Every fugitive sent from Massachusetts to Canada has helped to demoralize Massa chusetts, accustoming her to yield, instead of stand-

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, of Worcester, dissented entirely from Mr. Higginson's ideas respecting the true reasons of the dismissal of the High-School teacher of that city. He believed that the teacher's antislavery action was the reason of his removal. Nor could be share Mr. Higginson's confidence as to the

Mrs. ABBY K. FOSTER-I reside in Worcester. Worcester has never invited the fugitive slaves, or alleged traitors to this pro-slavery government, to come there for protection. A question answered by a character is to-day everywhere recognized. But the promiscuous audience in Worcester is not to be taken as the voice of the city. Neither the Mayor nor any responsible official of that city has ever given countenance or assistance to such a measure. Even the so far demoralized by its efforts to obtain supremacy mechanic Senator from Worcester said, in a public meeting there, that he could not vote for the protection of Massachusetts citizens against the Federal of true anti-slavery.

John Brison made a few remarks on the subject unjust, unhallowed and despotic bargain-a bar

AFTERNOON, - Re-assembled at the Meionson; FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair.

Mr. Jackson exhibited a small bell, recast from the old bell on Liberty Hall in New Bedford, which had been presented to him, as President of this Society,

The little bell, which has a beautiful tone, bears 'Made from a fragment of Liberty Hall Bell. New

The resolutions reported in the morning being be

fore the meeting, remarks were made by GEORGE W. STACY and DANIEL RICKETSON, who prefaced his remarks by the following resolutions: Resolved, That, dreadful as slavery is, its abolition in order to secure the highest good of humanity, must

be accomplished without bloodshed.

Resolved, That to be a true abolitionist, it is necessity. sary to be true to humanity, and therefore any measures which violate the great cause of human rights

though intended for the good of the slave, cannot be

Resolved, That so long as the Anti-Slavery agits tion is conducted on the principles of peace and good will, we can reasonably absolve ourselves from any violent measures adopted by others for the liberation

of the oppressed.

NEY, who thought there need be no clashing on this subject; that it was the duty of every one to oppose slavery with those instrumentalities which he believed to be right. Being a Non-Resistant himself, he could wish that every man in the land were as Wm. Lloyd Garrison is: if that could not be, he should wish him o be as John Brown was. (Applause.)

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, from the Business Commit tee, reported the following resolutions:

3. Resolved, That in view of the present activity of thought on the subject of Slavery, we recomme to the friends of freedom throughout the State to in-stitute, each in his or her own neighborhood, discussions for the consideration of all questions relating to human rights in this so-called Union.

4. Resolved, That he who asserts that there is no an 'irrepressible conflict' between Freedom and Slavery-between free institutions and slave institutions - between the spirit which abolishes human chattelism and the spirit which perpetuates it-but that these are harmonious elements, or by compre mise and forbearance can be made such in the same government, and can be brought into collision idiotic, morally speaking, or a self-convicted demagogue, intent on nothing but the gratification of his own desperate ambitio

5. Resolved, therefore, That the party which talks of 'the glorious Union' existing between the North and the South, and of the duty of maintaining it as an object of paramount importance, is smitten judicial blindness and bereft of reason-talks of what has never been, and, in the nature of things, can never be possible-is either the dupe or the ally of a stu periment of three-score years has demonstrated is working the overthrow of all the safeguards of freedom-and, consequently, is a party neither to be trusted nor followed.

6. Resolved. That 'the glorious Union,' ever since its formation, has signified nothing but the supremin the attainment of their object as a band of pirate as murderous in spirit as they are knavish in conduct, who have always dictated the policy of the nation, and who claim a divine right to rule, according their pleasure, alike the slaves on their plantation FREDERICK Brown, being invited, came to the plat-

7. Resolved. That the privileges accorded to Northern citizens sojourning or traveling in the South, unfeathered, if they are suspected of cherishing antislavery sentiments-to be thrust into prison, and sold T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, rose to explain as slaves on the auction-block, if they are of African the circumstances relating to the dismissal of the descent—to be scourged, branded, lynched, and driven. out by mobocratic violence, even while in the prosethey are Northern men.

8. Resolved, That the privileges accorded to Southern citizens sojourning or traveling in the North, u der this Union, are these :- to speak with impunity whatever they please as against free institutions and free society-to advocate slavery and the slave traffic as worthy of universal extension, without interference, menace or personal danger, and to an unlimited extent-to hold any meeting or publish any journal they may choose, in which to assail the uncompromising friends of freedom as fanatics and traitors, and to glorify 'the lords of the lash' as the only true ever is deemed by them to be adverse in spirit and sentiment to the sum of all villanies

9. Resolved, therefore, That the motto of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' commends itself to the reason, conscience ing her ground. Worcester has publicly invited the and hearty adoption of every man claiming to be loyal to the Declaration of Independence; and it becomes the solemn duty of the North to carry it into imme diate practice, as demanded by every instinct of selfpreservation, and by all that is obligatory in the claims of justice and humanity.

ANDREW Foss said that the Democratic party had people of Worcester making any resistance to United once occupied higher anti-slavery ground than the States authority in defence of persons assailed in Republican party occupies to-day. But there is now no longer anything left in the Democratic party to respect; all the really good and liberty-loving men have been sifted or driven out of it, by its successive humiliations before Slavery. Its base pro-slavery Republican party, which once took high ground against Slavery, and which in some quarters still professes to be the anti-slavery party of the land, has been in the country that it has become, said Mr. P., in my

Government, and no disapprobation came from the J. B. Swaser, Esq., of Boston, spoke of the duty meeting. There is a strong under-current of feeling of the citizen in the present aspect of affairs. He in that city against any man who takes a disunion thought every citizen would soon be called upon for action, and not the expression of opinion merely. No Mr. Higginson explained. Mrs. Foster never people can go on prosperously, in direct and habitual comes short of her duty in telling the people of Wor-riolation of the laws of God. Slaveholding is such cester of their deficiencies and faults, in respect to a violation. Yet the great majority of our citizens the Anti-Slavery cause; and she always predicts that will still deny that they are in any measure responsi they will fail in protecting fugitive slaves and their ble for this, even while they are directly contributing defenders. She has said that no official of Worcester to the slaveholding power by their taxes, &c. He had sanctioned the measure of protecting the fugitive had been asked if he was willing to break up the Unslave at all hazards; she appears to have forgotten ion, founded with so much pains, and productive o that the gentleman (William W. Rice, Esq.) who so many advantages; and he would answer, that it presided at the Worcester meeting which invited the was with the greatest reluctance, and very slowly, fugitive slave to remain there, had since been elected that his mind had come to the idea of the necessity of Mayor of the city by a triumphant vote. We have a dissolution of the present Union. He had no desir one place in Massachusetts in advance of the rest of to interrupt or weaken, much less to destroy any good the State. Let us trust it, and make trial of it in thing connected with the Union; but he knew, and no man could deny, that this Union stands upon an of the wrongs of the Indians of this country; and as which consigns millions of our fellow-men to the enhe proceeded to call up a young Indian woman to are showness and he knew that the mischest as a song, objection was made by Mrs. Foster, as out of order; and the singing was postponed until after the adjournment.

Chas. C. Described. I nonor the recing of multi-rail and to the sing a song, objection was made by Mrs. Foster, as out of order; and the singing was postponed until after the adjournment.

Chas. C. Described. I nonor the recing of multi-rail and to the sing of this country; and as which consigns minions of this country.

23. Resolved, That if capital punishment be just tem; hence, that her first duty is, to decree the set.

24. The first duty is, to decree the set.

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26. Described.

27. The first duty is, to decree the set.

28. Resolved, That if capital punishment be just tem; hence, that her first duty is, to decree the set.

29. The first duty is, to decree the set.

29. The first duty is, to decree the set.

29. The first duty is, to decree the set.

29. The firs

J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge. We want action Every step of the anti-slavery movement is towards We want to know what rights have the People, as against, and in spite of, this tyrannical gov-ernment. Mr. F. introduced and read a very long series of resolutions, expressive of his own anti-slavery faith and mode of action. He proceeded to say that he had been a non-resistant; he was so in the time of the delivery of Anthony Burns into slavery from Boston. Twice at that time he had been threatened by the soldiery with blows; he had bared his head, and was a non-resistant no longer. The non-resistant Abolitionists, he thought, must stand aside, and make room for a phalanx of fighting men. At such a time as this, he did not see how a warm-blooded young man, who believed in such a thing as human rights, could be a non-resistant. He himself was ready for frank and full manner of speaking, and for his sentithe conflict-ready for anything but slavery, He ments. He proceeded to make an impassioned and knew that sometimes these words fell from the lips eloquent speech, in vindication of the equal manhood with but little meaning to them. He thought he understood their meaning, and that he was prepared to with great applause, and made an evident impress give his life for the cause of liberty.

W. L. Garrison said he appreciated the spirit, and

W. L. Garrison said he appreciated the spirit, and honored the manly utterances of his friend Fowler. or to speak slightingly of the Peace principle, or of been so much of a change in my young friend as he Non-Resistant. (Applause.) himself thinks. He has condemned the non-resistant spirit as slavish and servile, and has quoted resolutions of the New Hampshire and Tennessee Legislatures condemnatory of such non-resistance. Mr. G. said, he, too, would condemn such non-resistance; that wa not the non-resistance in which As believed. Who was the true representative of non-resistance? all say Jesus Christ. Was there aught servile in him? The farthest from it, of course, all say. He leads us to nothing slavish, mean, or cowardly.

Evening. The Society assembled in the large Trenont Temple, which was well filled by a most atten-

Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston, took the chair. An anti-slavery hymn was sung-

'Hark! a voice from heaven proclaiming Comfort to the mourning slave,' &c.

a future time, will be published in full.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., of New York, was invited probability that, to purchase numbers and influence, to address the meeting, and received a warm greeting it will soon reduce its platform and lower its standfrom his old Massachusetts friends, as he came to the ard. Debating Society, but had lately been converted into the following lines: an Association for advertising Anti-Slavery books; and to such an extent, that not less than five steam-presses are now at work, day and night, to meet the public That I am burdened not so much with grain, as with a hearings of heart and having a state of the laborers, thy feet I gain, to such an extent, that not less than five steam-presses are now at work, day and night, to meet the public that I am burdened not so much with grain, as with a hearings of heart and having a state of the laborers. demand for Helper's 'Impending Crisis.'

Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of Boston, [a young colored preacher of the city, a native of Tennessee,] made an elequent, enthusiastic and stirring speech which was received by the audience with great applause. He paid a very handsome and respectful tribute to Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and eloquently claimed a high place among the human races, in the great work of civilizing the world, for the Negro. He said it was a very great mistake to suppose that the slaves at the South were quiet and lived eleven years in Georgia, and I know whereof I

made a most masterly address, reviewing the position the plummet; and your covenant with death shall be full report of this speech will appear, it is expected, stand: when the overflowing acourge shall pass at an early day.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's speech, which had 11. Resolved, That even if the Union were clear of plause, the Society adjourned to Friday morning.

FRIDAY.

The Society met, according to adjournment, at the

Mr. STEPHENSON, of West Newton! said it seemed to him that no circumstance connected with slavery pro-slavery compromises, by which the whole country is so bad as slavery itself. The assumption that one can be assumed. Nevertheless, it is well to consider the horrible details of cruelty and injustice to which 12. Resolved, That the acme of impudence and that claim gives rise; the scourgings, brandings, burnings alive of slaves, and the infringements upon the Republican party, by the Democratic leaders and orconstitutional liberty of every white man who is a gans, as disloyal in spirit, if not in action, to the friend of the slave. These should all be studied and Union,-at the very time they are threatening to pondered, if we would know slavery as it is. Slavery exists in Massachusetts to-day, as well as in

One of the resolutions offered yesterday suggests a mode of action which every one can use, and which not allowed to have their own way. will greatly assist the Anti-Slavery cause, namely, ings, to consider, inquire into, and act upon, the ques-

that manner.

ceive from the spostacy of the Church, and mention- tempts to dissolve it. ed the shameful conduct of Henry Ward Beecher, 14. Resolved, That the proposal of the Republican who left an appointment unfulfilled in Boston, for party to go back in our national policy to the days of the express purpose of going home to defend the Washington and Jefferson, is as wise as it would be,

(Applause.)

taken by many persons, who decline to sign our petition to the Legislature for a law against slave-hunt- denly at an instant," ing, because they could not ask a man to break his 16. Resolved, That if Massachusetts had no other

CHAS. C. BURLEIGH. I honor the feeling of fidelity

Voted, That the hours of assembling, during the couragement to tyrants, and a curse to mankind, ask a thing right in itself, and in strict accordance annual Meeting, be 10 A. M., 2 3-4 P. M., and 7 throughout the world. Mercy. If any man has taken an oath contrary to these, ought he to keep such an oath

Mr. May moved that the subject of donations and pledges to the Society, for its operations during the coming year, be now taken up, and that the Finance e now proceed to this work. Agreed to, unan

Mr. FREDERICK BROWN, of Ohio, brother of John Brown, came forward in reply to the statement of the President that many persons in the audience earnestly told them to strike if they chose. Now, however, he exposition of his religious and moral conviction, that it is our duty to labor, work and fight against slavery, until it ceases from the face of the earth.

CHARLES L. REMOND wished to thank Mr. BROWN for his speech, in the name of the slave and the nom-Mr. Fowler disclaimed the purpose, which had

Every man should try his own spirit, and make sure any true Non-Resistant. He utterly repudiated such of his own position. Mr. F. had said that in the An- a thought. No man in the land had produced so exthony Burns' times, he was a Non-Resistant; but was tensive and so wholesome an influence, to speed the no longer so. Probably, said Mr. G., there has not cause of Freedom, as WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the

Mr. Bunling followed, defending ADIN BALLOU from the imputation of want of justice and sympathy towards the colored race. Adjourned to quarter to three o'clock.

AFTERNOON. At the Meionaon, according to adurnment; Francis Jackson in the chair.

Homen B. Sprague, Esq., of Worcester, by invitation, addressed the meeting. After expressing his respect for those steadfast and faithful friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause, who have labored so long and perseveringly, amidst every reproach and opposition, e proceeded to examine the position of the Republican party, which he believed to be anything but an anti-slavery party. He spoke also of the Church,said he had been pained at some remarks made here about the Church; he thought that a distinction should be made between the Church. The resolutions were read by Mr. Quincy; after and the Leaders of the Church. The former, he thought, are honest in the main, and ready to go Rev. FREDERICK FROTHINGHAM, of Portland, being right when they should see the right. But with the called upon, came forward and was warmly welcomed. leaders the case is different, and they have grievously He made an earnest, logical, and eloquent speech, in misled the people. He spoke of the 'Church Antibehalf of the Anti-Slavery cause, which we hope, at Slavery Society, of its insignificant numbers while asserting the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and of the

platform. He vindicated the Anti-Slavery movement; In concluding his speech. Mr. Sprague spoke very he acknowledged John Brown as its legitimate result; feelingly of the comparatively late day at which his he spoke of its wonderful progress and triumphs in attention had been called to this momentous subthe land. He said that Congress had not only been ject, and in which his efforts had become enlisted in made (as had formerly been said) an Anti-Slavery its behalf, and repeated with much impressiveness

As with a heaviness of heart and brain: Master! behold my sheaves!

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat. Fall well a know I have more than and withere Therefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet I kneel down reverently, and repeat.

Master! behold my sheaves!

(Warm applause followed.)

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, from the Business Com mittee, reported the following resolutions :

10. Resolved, That no language can more truly desubmissive. 'A dozen insurrections occur yearly. I scribe the American Union, in its slaveholding guarantees, than that used by the prophet Isaiah, in regard affirm. These attempts are carefully and systemati- to a similar compromise with sin in his own day, cally kept out of the papers.' He believed that John namely, it is 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND A Brown had more disciples to-day than any other man AGREEMENT WITH HELL; ' and the warning then given is as terribly prophetic now, - Thus saith the Lord, WENDELL PHILLIPS was loudly called for. He Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to of the Country, and of the Anti-Slavery Cause. [A annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.'

been received with the most eager attention and ap- every moral stain, still, to regard its perpetuation as of the first importance, and the preservation of liberty tuity of mind, and an idolatry of spirit not surpassed in folly or criminality by anything existing in Burmah Meionaon, at 10, A. M., FRANCIS JACKSON in the or Hindestan; but, dripping as it is with the blood of four millions of slaves held in captivity by its collective strength, and incurably infected as it is with it is slavishly subjugated and fearfully dishonored, it human being can own another is the worst thing that deserves to be execrated and assailed by every friend

profligacy is seen in the constant accusation of the if a majority of the voters shall choose the Republican, instead of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency-thus proving themselves to be a most desper-

the formation of town, village, neighborhood meettion of slavery. Great numbers of our people now all the political parties that have yet been organized ence of the Union in any contingency; and that, of in this country, none has ever surpassed the Republi-James N. Buffun, of Lynn, wished to give his can party in its slavish subserviency to the Union; estimony to the efficacy of the mode of operation for while it is outlawed in all the South, and can neilast mentioned. His observation and his experience ther hold meetings nor nominate candidates in that had shown him that great good was accomplished in part of the country, and while neither Mr. Seward, nor Mr. Sumner, nor any other of its prominent men, Mr. Stacy, of Milford, spoke of the importance of is permitted freedom of speech south of Mason's and active exertion on the part of every true friend of the Dixon's line, it is still insanely engaged in glorifying cause. He mentioned the stimulus we should re- the Union, and pledging itself to frown upon all at-

ard of Commissioners for Foreign Mis- in case of the universal prevalence of the small pox sions, and who succeeded so well in this shameful or the Asiatic cholera, to propose to go back to the work, that his church had just decided, by a large first few cases of infection, from which all subsequent vote, still to sustain that pro-slavery Board.

If the American church is largely composed of rascals, as one of its ministers last night has admitted, how is it better than the world? But it is an and were the same experiment to be tried over again, enormous blunder and falsity to assert that the Church as many times as there are sands on the sea-shore, the of Christ is composed of such materials. The Church same results would inevitably follow. No strange of Christ never contained a rascal, and never will; thing has happened. Our fathers sowed the wind, never contained a slaveholder, and never will; never and we are reaping the whirlwind. They sacrificed contained an apologist for slavery, and never will! the rights of the enslaved, in order to secure a Union; and God has decreed that, in consequence of that anc-Mr. Holden, of Lynn, gave his testimony to the rifice, the Union shall be dashed in pieces, 'as a potgreat advantage of holding frequent meetings, small ter's vessel is broken.' 'Wherefore thus saith the as well as large, for the discussion of slavery, all its Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and parts, all its characteristics, all its results, and all the TRUST IN OPPRESSION AND PERVERSENESS, and stay methods of opposing it. He also justified the position therefore THIS INIQUITY shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, whose breaking cometh sud-

outh. I cannot ask a man to break his outh. [A. T. complicity with slavery than that of holding herself Foss, earnestly, 'I can; I can.' I will sak him, said bound to restore the fugitive slave to his master, if MoH., to renounce his oath, and abandon his official legally arrested within her limits, it would suffice to make her citizens a commonwealth of kidnappers, and to involve her in all the guilt of the slave sys-

the slave or property of any other human being; that carrying out the first article of her own Cone declares that all men are created free and equal, and have a right to be secure in their percent

against all oppression.

10. Resolved, That there can be no binding old. gation upon a State, whether self-imposed or upon her, to 'frame mischief by a law,' and to cut. upon her, to read the needy shall be the prey of violent and bloody men; that no oath to crime is to be observed, if taken, though it should never be taken; and, consequently, that the State of Massachusetts has no excuse for refusing to praching freedom to every fugitive from bondage, seeking refuge in this Commonwealth.

Dr. John S. Rock, of Boston, made an able address in vindication of the Rights, and of the Meral and in vindication of the Colored Race. He will Intellectual Capacity, at all the the hardest question he had to answer in Europe was- Why do free colored people remain in the United States?' It was not easy to make Europeon understand this matter. The fact, however, was the the colored people, like other Americans, prefer, and choose, to remain in their own country. They wish to remain here to help to make it a better co They aspire even, ultimately, to make it fit for de. cent people to live in.

The Republican cry-'No more Slave States'-is good so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough, They should say, rather- No more slavery

A notice, in relation to the funds of the Society and the expenses of the Annual Meeting, was given by the Secretary.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, gave, at some length, his view of the great service which John Brown had rendered to the Anti-Slavery Came, at well as to the country. He thought it entirely owing to the strict logical and moral consistency of John Brown's life and example, that he had made so deep and extensive an impression. It was owing to a want of this consistency on the part of the Abo he thought, himself included, that they had accouplished no more than they have. Mr. Foster mid he had recently been studying the Constitution of the United States ;-he had never before given it a thorough examination-and his views of it he dergone a great change. He was now convinced that the Constitution is an Anti-Slavery instrument and the views to which he had arrived had met the entire concurrence, in regard to their legal correct ness, of some of the ablest lawyers in the city of Worcester. Hence he desired to organize an Aug. Slavery Political Party, to carry out and enforce this

CHARLES C. BURLEION said the immense power of John Brown over the people of this country is dus, not to his consistency, but to his genuine and the ough self-devotion, his disinterested and self-sacrificing efforts for the welfare of others.

EDMUND QUINCY, from the Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the year ensuing, main a Report. This report was, on motion, unaning accepted, and the following persons were elected offcers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaveny Society, for the ensuing year :

President .- FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

Vice Presidents .- Andrew Robeson, New Bedford; Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Adin Ballou, Milford: Jefferson Church, Springfield; Josiah Henshav, West Brookfield ; Henry I. Bowditch, Boston ; Geo. Flint, Rutland ; John T. Hilton, Brighton ; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburypori; John Bailey, Lynn; Richard Clap, Dorchester; David P. Harmon, Haverhill; Thomas T. Stone, Bolton: William Whiting, Concord; Ezekiel Thacher, Barnstable : Charles Lenox Remond, Salem : John Clement, Townsend; Atkinson Stanwood, Newburyport ; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton ; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg ; George Miles, Westminster; Timo thy Davis, Framingham.

Corresponding Secretary-Samuel May, Jr., Lei-

Recording Secretary-ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston. Treasurer-WM. I. BOWDITCH, Brookline.

Auditor-EDMUND JACKSON, Boston. Councillors-William Lloyd Garrison; Edmund Quincy; Wendell Phillips; Maria W. Chapman; Charles K. Whipple; Anne W. Weston; William I. Bowditch; John T. Sargent; Charles E. Hodges;

Adjourned to the evening.

EVENING. The meeting was again held at the Ire-Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, re-

ported the following resolutions: 17. Resolved, That the warmest expressions of gratitude fail to do justice to our feelings on receivng the letters and donations of our British friends for the year 1860. And in the name of the common cause of freedom, so dear to both, we assure them that every contribution from our mother country binds us afresh to them that are in bonds in our own land, whose fate is our fate, and whose cause is our

18. Resolved, That the excellent address of our friend, Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, to his constrymen in these States, be printed with the proceedings of this meeting, and circulated as widely as we can possibly do it among them.

19. Resolved, That since the last meeting of this Society, we have to lament the loss to our ranks of our laborious treasurer, Samuel Philbrick, ever faithful, ready and outspoken; and of one of the oldest and most devoted and clear-sighted of our members, Effingham L. Capron; and of one, disintered fearless, and never wanting, Charles F. Hovey, whose munificent legacy to this and kindred reforms shows how truly he was a model reformer in his utter derotion to duty, and his catholic interest in every good

20. Resolved, That we have heard, with deep affliction, of the sudden death of our beloved friend and condjutor, ELIEA LEE FOLLES, who, in the eastliest days of our cause, stood side by side with her noble husband, Dr. Follen, exerting all their great intellectual ability and social influence to hold up the hands of those who were laboring for an unpopular cause. Through all the long series of years, this dest and gifted friend has stood faithfully by our side-always hopeful, always strong-kindling cold hearts, sustaining the timid, and converting the hostile. May her brave and loving spirit be with us to the end of the contest, helping us to imitate the great example she has left us!

21. Resolved, That, in refusing to vise the past of Miss Remond, (and that with insult and threats of force,) George M. Dallas has shown himself a fitting minister of a government which asserts, as a leading principle, that 'black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect; and that he has thus forfeited all claim to the character of a gentleman-for no gentleman ever insults a lady, be she black or white.

22. Resolved, That-although Non-Resistants may appropriately criticise one feature of the enterprise John Brown (as they do one feature of the else rightful and glorious enterprise of Washington, Hancock and Adams)-no one but a Non-Resistant is authorized to complain of the use of arms by the slaves, and in their behalf; and that the consure which has been thrown on John Brown's pikes and muskets by men in the State who have always praised the Revolutionary War, and by men in the Church who have always bitterly opposed Non-Resistance, is fresh eridence of the dishonesty of the one, and the hypothy of the other.

23. Resolved, That if capital punishment be justi-

been place John Brow He that found in hi Whereas ble number conflict; claimed to elusion of

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John Brown and his companions, under the law, He that steeleth a man, and selleth him, or if he be and in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.' Whereas, the attempt of John Brown and his asso-

ciates, at Harper's Ferry, to emancipate a considerable number of the slaves in Virginia, ended in their m destruction on the scaffold and in the mortal conflict; and whereas, the authorities of Virginia claimed to have jurisdiction of the case, to the exmion of any jurisdiction on the part of the govrament of the United States, which claim was yielded to by the latter; and whereas, Gov. Wise officially laims to the whole country, the ability of Virginia to protect herself against all her enemies; and thereas, if there are any other persons legally implicated in the doings of John Brown, the courts of Virginia and the courts of the United States are compet to dispose of them; therefore,

an placed on the scaffold, instead of freedom-loving

24. Resolved, That the appointment of an Inquisiperial Committee, by the U. S. Senate, at the instigaion of Senator Mason, the infamous author of the Fugitive Slave Law, with full powers to call for perand papers in relation to the Harper's Perry regedy, is an act of flagrant usurpation which ought no be resisted by every free State; is palpably oppressive, insulting and malignant in its purpose, and daring step toward 'crushing out' every vestige of ciril and personal liberty at the North, by procuring such action on the part of Congress as shall make the liberty of speech, as against slavery, constructive 'inendiarism' and ' treason.'

25. Resolved, That the satanic design of this in tion must be palpable to the dullest vision, in view of the fact that the Senate, by a strict party rote, refused to adopt Senator Trumbull's amendment, also to inquire into the seizure of a U. S. receal in Missouri by the 'Border Ruffians,' who, stealing therefrom their weapons, went over into Kansas, wounding and murdering its free citizens, nd perpetrating an extended series of horrible out ages in the service of slavery.

26. Resolved. That in giving their unanimous suport to Senator Mason's resolution, after this refusal allow an impartial investigation, the Republican Senators of the North not only stultified themselves, ut became accessory to all the villany wrapped up in that resolution, and deserve the severest condemna-

WM. WELLS BROWN said a great benefit to the cause had been rendered by Mrs. Child's admirable letter to Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. He should suppose that no Southern man or woman could read the letter of Mrs. Mason, without feeling their cheeks tingle for shame. He had, however, found one lady in Massachusetts to justify that letter; though he must, in stice, say that the lady in question was connected marriage with slaveholders. He urged that all rights and privileges which belonged to, or were good for, the white man, are equally good for, and equally belong to, the colored man.

Mr. Brown thought that his friends Remond and Rock need not spend much more time in talking on the subject of prejudice against colored people-be thought the subject was coming right, and we need only to 'wait a little longer'; in corroboration of ich, he told an amusing anecdote of an experience he had had on board a Western steamboat, in which the feelings of the company had been completely turned against a pompous man who had endeavored drive him from the table. E. H. HEYWOOD reviewed, in a spirit of humorous

mire, the recent Fancuil Hall 'Union' Meeting, at which Caleb Cushing exhibited himself so characteristically. He vindicated the character and motives of John Brown, as a man of the highest faith and courage, as the most perfect specimen of a true, a noble, an heroic man, that our country has yet produced. Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, fur-

ther reported as follows: Resolved, That, in the name of the Constitution o Massachusetts, and the Constitution of the United States, we record our solemn protest against the veto of Gov. Banks, subversive of the equal rights of the olored citizens of Massochusetts in relation to the

militia law, and against the opinion of the Supreme Court in support of that veto, and of the proscriptive law of Congress of 1793; for no where does the U.S. Constitution give to Congress the right to insult and outrage any portion of the recognized citizens of any of the States; and the State that consents to such treatment, while demanding full allegiance of its victims, deserves not to be called a free State, but is guilty of the meanest oppression and the basest

28. Resolved, That the erection of the statue of Daniel Webater on the State House grounds, by the consent of the Legislature, on the advice of Gov. Banks, was a fraud upon the people, and an insult to the Commonwealth; and it becomes the duty of the present Legislature, while with one hand putting an end to slave-hunting in this State, with the other to hurl from its pedestal the brazen image of the man whose last years were spent in calling upon the people to be ready to engage in every slave-hunt in their borders, and to 'conquer their prejudices' against aiding and abetting the two-legged bloodhounds of

Mr. Garrison, spoke of the successive bereavement of early and faithful friends which the Anti-Slavery ause has suffered, in unusual number, during the year now past; then of the importance of yet more ergetic and consistent labor among those that reain; and finally, of the miserable inconsistency of the Republican party, who shout for the Union while is destroying the liberty, both political and individal, of their own members.

The meeting was next addressed by WENDELL

We hope that the speeches of Messrs. Garriso and Phillips will appear in full, from a phonographic report. - Secretaries.]

Mr. Garrison read a very interesting letter from HOMAS GARRETT, of Wilmington, Delaware.

He also read an extract from the New York Tablet, the Roman Catholic organ in that city,) referring to he recent case of the lynching and unusually base eatment of a young Irishman in South Carolina, in which that paper, its eyes remarkably clear of vision the existing case, denounced the cruelty and its erpetrators in very proper terms, and declared the Union not worth preserving, where such things

could be done with impunity.

The resolutions before the Society were adopted, ad the Society, on motion, then adjourned, sine die-FRANCIS JACKSON, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

CHARLES K. WRIPPLE, Secretaries.

SUBSCRIPTION-FESTIVAL AND ANNUAL

MEETING. Tae Annual Anti-Slavery Subscription-Festival was held at Music Hall, in this city, on Wednesday resing, 25th ult. The attendance was numerous, (Iwo or three thousand persons being present during the evening.) drawn together from various parts of the Commonwealth, and constituting a rare assemblage of intellectual strength, moral excellence, and forld-embracing philanthropy. All felt ic to be a delightful and strengthening occasion. A liberal supply of refreshments was gratuitously provided—ther th excellent music, both vocal and instrumentaland speeches made by Edmund Quincy, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Phillip Gangooly, the converted Brahmin. The amount contributed for the Cause was upwards of FIVE THOUSAND BOLLARS .-

[Further particulars hereafter.] The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. ociety held six interesting and well-attended sessions Thursday and Friday. The proceedings were spirited, high-toned, and very harmonious.

SPEECH OF DR. JOHN S. ROCK, Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in Boston, Jan. 27, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is no trifling matter, no childish play, to attemp to make a speech upon slavery on this platform, where every phase of the pet institution of this Republic is presented from time to time by these noble men and women, who have devoted their lives to exposing this 'sum of all villanies,' and who have so thoroughly canvassed this question that it is difficult those colored men who have a morbid desire to minto find a place to put in a word edgewise. It is true gle, socially, among the whites; but I do not think the present aspect of the slavery question is enough to make even 'the stones cry out,' yet to make a yours. (Laughter and applause.) We all have our speech after the gentlemen who have addressed you, and before those who are to follow me, is (to borrow a few lines from Shakspeare) to attempt

'To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet, To smooth the ice, or add another hue Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnishIs wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Such being my feelings, I shall not make an atwith a few thoughts on this subject, for I think that in times like these, every man can afford to say something. Yes, now when the impudent negro has enthing. I'es, now when the impact of the first class of men cancer pro-case, the most tered both Houses of Congress, and is stubbornly yet I have met, from every grade in society, the most persisting in remaining there, notwithstanding his seat unequivocal marks of respect. No one insults me: is closely contested both by Democrats and Republicans; when Wendell Phillips and Henry Wilson loafers pass me by without unpleasant remarks made cans; when Wendell Phillips and Henry are to be driven into Canada, and Gov. Wise is to in my hearing. I have no friends ashamed to meet carry the war into England; when Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, and the entire anti-slavery visit me in return. I have not one word of complaint host is to be swept away by the powers that be; when the free colored people are being more severely persecuted than ever; when many men claiming to which have been stated in the resolutions.

Within the last six months, certain pro-slavery and this, would be regarded as monstrous. But then it must be remembered that this is in democratical and I confess that I do not feel so thin-skinned, on this whites? (Several voices—'No, no!') To be sure, the whites have the physical power, and the means to

Besides, every man has a right to choose his com

well as yours—that we have won our rights here, not only by incessant toil, but by shedding our blood in its defence? There is not a battle-field from Maine to Louisiana, that has not been crimsoned by our man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he

blood, and whitened by our bones.

It is said that the two races cannot exist together in freedom. Such an idea is preposterous. No one doubts our ability to remain here as slaves; but the moment we become free, we become an antagonistic race, and exceedingly objectionable. Even in freedom, there is but little prejudice against those who are exceedingly degraded, but in proportion as we become educated and elevated, the prejudice increas-

tainly an elevated standard!

handsome surplus left, which goes to support the (Laughter and applause.) free schools and other institutions that we are not

particularly inviting to us, and on this account the masses of the colored people, who think for themselves, have believed that the same effort made in working our way up in this country, and in civilizing the whites, would accomplish our object as certain and as easy as we could by emigrating to a foreign country, and overcoming the disadvantages of language, climate, low wages, and other obstacles which would tend to embarrant us in a stream country. living in. (Applause.) These are our reasons for not wishing to leave this slavery-cursed land. You (Applause.) are sadly mistaken, if you suppose that we prefer being oppressed here, to being freemen in other countries. The intelligent portion of the colored people leave this country quietly, or be driven into Canada But, then, we have ties here, and friends that we are unwilling to leave to their fate. John Brown's sympathizers will never die while we live. (Applause.) The hardest question that I had to answer in Europe.

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Now, those men who object to giving us our rights, say, 'If we give them their rights, we must invite them to our houses, and mingle with them in marringe.' This is a mistake. We ask only for our rights. (Hear.) So far as the social relation is conprejudice against us is, no doubt, on account of the difference in our social and intellectual conditions Much of our prejudice against you is the result of plause.) While I am forced to accord to the people of this country an unparalleled degree of grosierte, and especially so towards the colored man, yet, all colored men do not suffer alike. I see many respecta-ble colored men, who complain of being insulted tempt at a speech. I desire simply to present you nearly every day in the streets of Boston. I have been more fortunate: I have never been insulted in this city. I can say more: I have no friends among that class of men called pro-slavery (applause); and

be the friends of liberty are seeking to preserve an unbuly alliance, and are avowing again and again that they have no desire to interfere with the abomination of abominations; and when every thing tends to convince us that we are sleeping on the crater of this ball more than ten minutes, I was assailed with sold more than ten minutes, I was assailed with sold more than ten minutes, I was assailed with sold more than ten minutes, I was assailed with sold more than ten minutes, I was assailed with this ball more than ten minutes, it is that we are strongly a slumbering volcano, I may, I think, be pardoned as the remark, 'There's that d-d nigger that spoke a slumbering voicanc, I may a voicance it is a considerate party, if I express my feelings on some this morning.' I consider the Doctor's point an important one, and hope he will explain how he escapes

DR. ROCK, resuming. I have been speaking only Republican newspapers have been discussing the question, 'What shall be done with the free colored you perceive that he has not seen fit to tell us where people?' Such a question, in any other country than he was, when he was insulted. (Uproarous laughter

republican America, where an enlightened Court of supreme Ignoramuses (applause) have decided that and eloquent friend, Mr. Remond, seems to feel. I men with black skins have no rights that men with believe there is, to a certain extent, a legitimate prejuwhite skins are bound to respect. Having failed, by dice existing in all communities. It is not founded white skins are bound to respect. Having initially diese existing in all communities. It is not found to burbarous treatment, to blot out the humanity of a race, they now add insult to injury. Like Alexander the Great, when he found out that he could not conquer there is a deeper prejudice:—it is of morals and interior. It is not found to the confidence of the country of the cou Great, when he found out that he could not conquer the Scythians, he called them barbarians. But do the men who attempt to discuss this question feel themselves to be slaveholders, and we their property? If not, upon what principle of right can we be disposed of? Has a man or a set of men a right to disposed of? Has a man or a set of men a right to disposed of the could be supposed of the coul pose of that which does not belong either to him or to together; and to attempt to associate the refined with them? Have the whites a greater right to dispose of the vulgar, the moral with the vicious, or the antithe blacks, than the blacks have to dispose of the slavery with the pro-slavery, is to attempt to mix oil

annihilate the blacks, but has the great moral power of the American people dwindled down to brute force?

Bes.des, every man has a right to choose his company, or to fancy this color more than that. If any man is not pleased with my color, that is his business: of the American people dwindled down to brute force?

To entertain such a question is creditable to neither the heads nor the hearts of the freemen of the North.

I have neither the time nor the disposition to trouble (Applause.)
You know too well that much of the wealth and prosperity of this country has been extracted from a gentleman takes a seat beside me in a lecture-room, the aweat and life-blood of the black man. Now, a concert, or a railroad-ear, before making the dis-when his intelligence teaches him to refuse to labor covery that I am a colored man, and then shows his when his intelligence teaches him to refuse to lacous without compensation, you seriously entertain a proposition for removing him from the country! Have you overlooked the fact, that this country is ours as well as yours—that we have won our rights here, not well as yours—that we have won our rights here, not of a fool. (Applause.) We are, theneforward, kept

es, and we become antagonistic. And it is only as a cultivated, industrious, and highly moral people, that we are objected to! The Americans have certain enemies of the Anti-Slavery movement, when cornered on this question of Human Rights, have a contemptible manner of beg-Those who advocate our removal say the free blacks are an incumbrance. If such were the fact, I think we could easily trace it to cause outside of well as though your daughter, and everybody else's daughter. think we could easily trace it to causes outside of us, and within the detestable policy which this government pursues towards us, and which, if removed, the objection would cease. When white men, with every advantage and stimulant, become incumbrances, it blacks, it is indeed and (laughter); and especially so would not be surprising if colored men, who have to the blacks themselves, who are to be still the vicbut little to hope for, and nothing to sspire to, should tims-first, of avarice, then of mad love. O, I am be as worthless as themselves, or, as a class, that we should become indolent and improvident. But the charge is false. We will compare favorably with the Germans, Italians and Irish, who are not oppressed.

Germans, Italians and Irish, who are not oppressed. In many of the Free States, we are not only de- Do you not really pity those fathers who have daughprived of every political and nearly every social right, but we are taxed to support schools and institutions that we are not permitted to enter. In Philadelphia, where there is a larger free colored population than is muster up courage enough to 'pop the question'? to be found in any other city in the United States, we (Laughter,) What desperate crimes will they not are in possession of property, real and personal, to commit on their frail 'human natur,' on beholding the value of several millions of dollars. We pay the darling objects of their effections, like genuine taxes enough to support our own poor, and have a Amazons, bearing off 'great big niggers' in triumph

My friends, you are brave men. You cannot, permitted to enter, and to take care of those poor know you will not, suffer this exciting question to whites who 'can't take care of themselves.'- pass away without a manly resistance. 'Only to think' of the blacks and zamboes dying out with the The masses of those who have discussed this ques- first generation, the mulattoes with the second, the ion, argue that colonization is the remedy. Per- quadroons with the third, and then, in the fourth haps it is. There are many reasons and much philosophy in abandoning a country and people who have so diligently sought to crush us. But, then, it must be remembered that there is no other country that is particularly inviting to us, and on this account the cupation' will be 'gone;' and you will not have the

would tend to embarrass us in a strange country.

This being our country, we have made up our and one million of mulattoes in the United States minds to remain in it, and to try to make it worth demonstrates very clearly the character of American

are rapidly losing their attachment for this country. or the West Indies, but that does not dispose of us dea of attempting to work out a soural vistory among intelligent colored man hate his country, and swear a people who trample liberty under their feet, and rengeance against it. I doubt very much whether who think it no more a crime to enslave a man than to any considerable number of colored men would, in work a horse; and who have never, since the establishment of slavery in this country, wanted an apology defend a government which has never ceased to op-

for enslaving us, or for robbing us of our inalienable rights. A Frenchman said to me, one day, "You might as well preach fasting to a starving man, as morality to an American." (Laughter.)

press them. (Hear.) There is no country in the world. I believe that no atudent from the United civilized world, no matter how despotic, that would states has ever taken even a third prize at the Sorabolish our citizenship, or deny us equal privileges bonne reunions. I know the fact which I state. I with others, or refuse to protect us with its strong was in Paris at the time, and had the honor of an incivilized world, no matter how despotic, that would abolish our citizenship, or deny us equal privileges with others, or refuse to protect us with its strong arm. (Hear.) The Austrian Government is far preference are made to this. We hear enough of French despotism, but the despotism of France, as compared to that of the United States, is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Napoleon watches with a parental eye over the interests of the humblest of his subjects. He is a great statesman, and knows that the interests of his subjects are his own interests. But the wicked rulers of this Democratical Government, which lives only by devouring her subjects, and, like the ours on asson of Brazil, which forms its nest of the ours on asson of Brazil, which forms its nest of blacks, that they can swallow a 'nigger,' as Bishop the bones of the animals it has killed, build up and Butler's knave did a fool, much larger than himself; the bones of the animals it has killed, build up and support this despotism by the gold wrung out of the flesh, blood, and bones of the negro. I have no desire to insult the Christian world by a comparison between this unhappy country and France—I would no tween this unhappy country and France—I would no more think of comparing Napoleon III. with Buchanan that every man has the same inalienable rights; that the Last, than I would the Saviour with Beelzebub.

lion had need of the mouse.

necessity for taking up arms against our own country. thorities are close and confidential associates. But there must be an end to this persecution. We The Republicans are checkmating this power; and cannot suffer forever. And as Mr. Everett has said, in this respect, I think they are doing a good work, and perhaps truly, that at least civil war must be the result of this conflict, then I would be prepared for fewer the better. (Applause.) But they do not it. If the blacks are to be annihilated, then let it be done when we are contending for our rights. We had much better die freemen, than live to be slaves. Idea of abolishing slavery. They go against slavery (Applause.) When Mr. Everett spoke of the terri- only so far as slavery goes against their interests; and Hayti as an example, he ought to have been honest been for the last few months, they will soon say in enough to have stated who were the aggressors, and New England, what they have said already in the the territle crimes and savage barbarities that were Middle States, that the Republican party is not only esorted to, to re-fasten the shackles on the limbs of the the white man's party, but that 'it aims to place blacks; and to state also that the acts which he spoke white men and white labor against black men and of were not deliberate crimes committed in cold blood, black labor.' Such republicanism is no better than but the result of the most barbarous treatment that democracy. But, in Massachusetts, there is some disgraces the pages of history, and which geaded life, and many true lovers of liberty in the party, them on to revenge. They were fighting for their who mean to do right, even if the heavens fall; who liberty, and were perfectly justifiable in annihilating intend to make the soil of this old Commonwealth everything that stood in their way. (Applause.)
Mr. Everett quotes from some unknown author,
whose name he no doubt felt would not add to his

gree. To all such men, I am ready to give a hearty
God-speed. Those of us who believe slavery to be
whose name he no doubt felt would not add to his cause. I am certain that it was not from Ardonin's eternal principles of justice, cannot consistently ex-Etudes sur l'Histoire d'Haiti, * which is the most per- cuse ourselves from using our whole exertions to bring fect and complete history of the Island that has ever about its immediate abolition. The contest is now been published. But Mr. Everett is not particular to going bravely on. We have only to be true to our be correct. He hates justice, facts, and black men, principles, and the victory is ours. A host of noble and garbles from slaveholders, newspapers, and his-tory, and uses them all to aid him in a bad cause.

He is one of that class of great men who are fond of struggle between a slave oligarchy and a free Repubbeing exceedingly little. (Applause.) He condemns lie will soon close, and slavery go down in the tuthe blacks for wresting their Independence from the mult, never to rise again. (Loud applause.) Then French and English, and driving them from the Island, we will all hail the happy day when we can have a His arguments remind me of the ignorance of the country which recognizes no man as master, and no Greek priest, who, in his condemnation, praised the brother as a slave. (Applause.) pictures of Titian, that he refused to accept. 'Your candalous figures stand out, said he, from the can- PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUSTAINING THE vass like a group of statues.' And, Mr. Everett. your negroes are so imbued with the contemptible offset to the quotation which that honored gentleman been very plain that he has never taken it. His occamade in his Faneuil Hall speech, I will read an ex- sional sharp hits against slavery, like his occasional shows what may be expected from immediate eman- show merely what the combination of his interna sellors of Christophe, himself a pure negro, who pub- pects to hold him the next day, or the next week, to

Five and twenty years ago, we were plunged in to slavery like every man of humane feelings and the nost complete ignorance. We had no notion of sense of natural justice; and thus, when he specially

This is the kind of progress which our humane, Plymouth church for Foreign Missions should be en-

ated. Have the brawlers about negro inferiority formen—Mossicurs. Faubert, Dupuy, and Delva, from Hayti, took all the prizes at the reunion of the col-

And in case of war between the two countries, the colored man would have everything to gain by fighting on the side of France.

We have suffered too much to be indifferent to the if he conducts himself better, he is better. I believe result of a war with any other country. If Governor that the outraged slave has not only the same rights Banks (who is, no doubt, more deeply interested in the Chicago nomination than in the removal of the word any human being whose cup of misery is full, it is white' from our statutes) refuses to give us arms to his. He has nothing to console him. He has no defend our country, you ought not to be surprised if bright future in the distance—no faint glimmerings the opportunity offers, and we should resent it. This of hope. Nothing greets him but suffering, and is natural. If you tread on a snail, she will shoot out eternal toil without rest. To-night, after his daily her horns.

At present, the colored population of this country is a third larger than the entire population at the time of the war of the Revolution, in which our fathers took part. To-day, one hundred thousand freemen, each other as best they can from the terrible monotocapable of bearing arms, and three-quarters of a million of slaves, wild with the enthusiasm caused by of Justice! what a change! The mother and babe the dawn of the glorious opportunity of being able to both on the auction-block,—one to go to a neighbor-strike a genuine blow for freedom, will be a power that 'white men' will be 'bound to respect.' Will and sons on the plantation, under the cruel driver's the blacks fight? Of course they will. The black lash. The daughters-where are they? aye, where man will never be neutral-he would not if he could, are they ?-in the power of the cold-blooded veteran and he could not if he would. Will he fight for this ravisher! And to all this they are obliged to submit. country right or wrong? This the common sense of There is no custom, no law, and no constitution to every one answers; and when the time comes, and forbid it! There is no public sentiment to forbid it. come it will, the black man will give an intelligent If the slave says, 'My hands, my body, my mind, answer. And those who are continually seeking new myself, a million of Sharp's rifles are ready to make a modes to oppress u, ought to remember that the sieve of his body!

This is the glorious institution which this present I am certain that if foreign nations knew of the democratical government is seeking to extend and smothering fires that are in need only of a breath of perpetuate in this country, and which has already pure air to fan them into a flame, and the sympathy the controlling power of the government. The Exthey would meet with here, they would have less re- ecutive, the Legislative, the Military, and the diplospect for the strength of this government.

Civil and foreign wars are scourges which every says to the Executive, 'Go,' and he goes; to the Na-Christian man must deprecate. I am certain that col-ored men are patriotic. No man ever heard of a col-Judiciary, 'Do this,' and it does it. It has now ored traitor. We love this country, and we love you. turned the sword of government into an assassin's Nothing could be more foreign to our desires than the dagger; and to this the Executive and Judicial au-

ole scenes which are to close up this conflict, and cited if they keep on lowering their standard, as they have

AMERICAN BOARD.

Henry Ward Beecher has long had the credit (with spirit of liberty, that they will attempt to do on a those who are not abolitionists) of being an abolirast scale what was done in St. Domingo.' As an tionist. To those who really hold that ground, it has tract which will give you another idea of Hayti. It sharp hits against orthodoxy, and for heterodoxy, cipation, and what an oppressed people can do alone. feelings, with his external surroundings, put it into It was written by Baron de Vastry, one of the coun- his head to utter at that moment; but whoever exlished some reflections on the state of Hayti, about the position indicated by those utterances, will prob-thirty-five years ago. He says: ably be disappointed. He is sentimentally opposed

Five and twenty years ago, we were plunged in the most complete ignorance. We had no notion of human society, no idea of happiness, and no powerful feelings. Our faculties, both physical and moral, were so overwhelmed under the load of slavery, that I, myself, who am writing this—I thought the world finished at the line which bounded my sight, and my fellow-countrymen were as ignorant as myself, and more so, if that were possible. I have known many of us who have learned to read and write without the benefit of instruction. Such men have become notabenefit of instruction. Such men have become nota- whether confidence should be withdrawn, and cash benefit of instruction. Such men have become notaries, attorneys, advocates, judges, administrators, and
have astonished the world by the sagacity of their
judgment. Others have become sculptors and painters by their own exertions, and have astonished
strangers by their works. Others, again, have succeeded as architects, mechanics, and manufacturers;
others have worked mines of sulphur, fabricated saltpetre, and made excellent gunpowder, with no other
guides than books of chemistry and minerology. And
yet the Haytiens do not claim to be a manufacturing
and commercial people. Agriculture and arms are
withheld, from a body so Reverend, pious, and venerable as the American Board, merely because it was
life, as well as the leaves of a high 'profession.'
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withheld, from a body so Reverend, pious, and venerable as the American Board, merely because it was
ife, as well as the leaves of a high 'profession.'
story and whether confidence should be withdrawn, and venpurchase as the American Board, merely because it was
ife, as well as the leaves of a high 'profession.'
story and whether, in short, the fruits of a Christian
life, as well as the leaves of a high 'profession.'
story and the story and commercial people. Agriculture and arms are our professions. Like the Romans, we go from arms to the plough, and from the plough to arms. (Applause.)

This is the kind of progress which our numane, democratic government is determined to put a stop to. The negro has no right to become industrious and intelligent. These things only tend to render him more barbarous. It is the lash and ignorance which have raised him to the elevated position which he care the control of this discussion approached, the friends of the Board of this discussion approached, the friends of the Board of this discussion approached, the friends of the Board now holds in this, his paradise.

But, let me tell Mr. Everett a fact which cannot be successfully refuted; and that is, in proportion to the population, Hayti to-day numbers more finished scholars than the United States. I do not mean men who pass through a four years' course of study in a college, where it is the interest of the Institution to graduate as many as possible; but educated gentlemen, who will compare favorably with the best European scholars on the Continent, where they have graduated. Have the brawlers about negro inferiority forciety were astonished to hear that it was to labor in ated. Have the brawlers about negro inferiority for-gotten that, a few months since, three black gentle-men. Manieurs, Ranhert Dealer, for

Hayti, took all the prizes at the reunion of the colleges of France—that the Emperor sent a detachment of his National Guards, with a hand of music, to wait upon Mr. Faubert, the gentleman who took the first prize, the prize of Honor, and to congratulate him on his success? This honor was achieved over students from this, and all other countries in the civilized

Etudes sur T Histoire & Haiti, par B. Ardouin.

Vos. X. Paris et Port-au-Prizes, 1352-59.

I have, from the Procklyn Daily Eagle, and other sources, an account of the final meeting (Wednesday evening, 26th irst.) for the discussion of this subject, which was attended by two thousand persons. Mr. Tilton had the floor, to reply to Mr. Beecher's argument on Monday evening; but Mr. Beecher interposed his request that expressions of applause and disapprobation might be refrained from, as unsuitable to the character of 'a church of Christ."

Mr. Tilton bestowed high praise upon Mr. Beecher, alayeholders, still less dismissed the missionaries for so prostituting their office. He expressed his surprise that Mr. Beecher called the Board a 'venerable' nstitution, after such conduct as this; and that he would suffer its age and its reputation for piety to counterbalance such direct violation of Christian duty. He wondered that Mr. Beecher should single out for praise that missionary who had declared it 'impossi-ble to exercise discipline for the buying or selling of slaves.' He wondered yet more at Mr. Beecher's advocacy of the admission of slaveholders to church communion. Why not make the door of the church so parrow that a slaveholder could not enter it carrying a slave with him? And, as to the claim that the ownership in question was for the good of the slave, why not ask the slave himself to testify? It was impossible for a man to be either unwillingly a slaveholder, or innocently a slaveholder.

Mr. Beecher had repeatedly advocated the application of religion to politics in the pulpit! Why did he now uphold the missionaries and the Prudential Committee in refusing to make such an application in the Indian churches? Mr. Beecher's father and brother (standing in the minority in an Annual Meeting of the Board) had opposed the withdrawal of Dr. Blanchard's resolution condemning slavery! Would Mr. Beecher now austain the Board in voting down that resolution? Did he not know that the author of the 'South-side View of Slavery' was every year re-elected a member of the Prudential Committee? Mr. Reecher claimed that the Board apread the Gospel! What kind of Gospel was it? He claimed. too, that the Board was gradually improving! If the improvement is so very gradual as not to encourage us to expect the needed amount of change in our life-time, why should we wait for it? It was said. too, that the Board had no control over the missiona. ries! Could they not cut off their supplies, and end their connection with them? But, instead of cutting off the Choctaw missionaries, and sending better ones, they had cut off the mission; and they still retained the slaveholding Cherokee mission.

Mr. Tilton ventured to apply the argumentum ad hominem to his pastor, once to his language, and once to his action, and in each case with such pungent appropriateness as to call forth hearty applauses from the church, in spite of the pastoral prohibition. In regard to Mr. Beecher's statement that 'in the Providence of God' he was absent from the earlier debates upon this subject, Mr. Tilton said he had supposed this absence to be 'under the extraordinary di sation of \$100 per night,' and that the ways of Providence were indeed mysterious. Finally, Mr. Tilton exhibited a Sharpe's rifle-one of twenty-five which had been subscribed for and sent to Kansas by this very church, under the fervent appeals of the pastor. and which had been used effectively against the border ruffians, this particular weapon having been three months in the hands of John Brown-and made an impressive appeal to Mr. Beecher, urging that, if the defence of freedom in Kansas needed the application of such means of resistance, he should at least send to the American Board, and to their Cherokea missionaries, some effective verbal protest, some energetic testimony against their continued complicity with the sin of slavery, and against the disgrace and

corruption thence resulting to the Church. If Mr. Beecher had kept within the bounds of truth in his reply to this speech, the impression of it could not have been effaced, its argument would have remained unanswered, and the vote of the church must have gone against the Board. If the report of this reply in the Eagle be correct, he uttered repeated and flagrant violations of the truth, namely :

1. The only fault he found with Mr. Tilton's speech was, that 'it had nothing to do with the subject under discussion.' (!!)

2. The American Board had kept pace with the times, 'and now stands upon a Christian basis,' (!!)

—[This is just what Dr. Pomroy said in England.]

3. 'When the Choctaw missionaries refused to teach an Anti-Slavery Gospel, the Board cut them off.'—

Here three deceptive ideas are condensed into one short sentence.] 4. Now the Cherokee missionaries had promised to fulfil the instructions of the Board."—[Here two deceptive ideas are condensed into one sentence.]

5. 'For the last fifteen years, the American Board had been progressing-had been drawing its bands tighter and tighter against the expediencies of slaveholding.' [The only progress the Board has made in regard to slaveholding has been in increasing the umber of its hypocritical expedients to seem to be noving, while it stood still. It has never prohibited slaveholding either in its Choctaw or Cherokes

The long debate ended by the vote of a very large ajority of the church to sustain the American 1. All the accounts agree in ascribing this vote the personal influence of the pastor. If Mr. Beecher had supported Mr. Tilton, the vote would have een chanimous against the Board. As it was, the ofor atory party gained everything but the vote. They diffused important intelligence upon the sub-ject, of which the church, through the fault of its paster, bel till then remained ignorant. They made strong sac al impression, bringing out the facts showing & 3 direct manner in which the Church, the and the Board fortified the position of the mass of sulger and cruel slaveholders. This impresion war so strong and so pervading, that nothing less han the pophistical elequence of the paster, backed the previge of his station, and the magnetism of perun linfluence, could have given the vote its

Mr. Bemiler has had the opportunity, in this nation of the Church and the overy. He has chosen not only to throw twoy or gortunity, but to turn his influence actively a supposite direction. It is well, at least, that he has effectually dispelled the delusion of those

to counted him an abolitionist. make, ween two modes of energetic protest and arch. Will they protest by withdrawal from 'as arch, or by increased and concentrated ef-fort within it? Surely, they will not now shrink you the further duty that lies before them !-c. x. w.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mas-achusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Sunday, Feb. 5.
Monday, 6.
Tuesday, 7.
Wednesday, 8.
Thursday, 9. West Gloucester,

F WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will speak for the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society (Rev. Theodore Parker's) on Sunday forenoon next, Feb. 8, at Music Hall.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Worcester, Sunday evening, Feb. &.

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived by

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE ARS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAHR RESIDEATIVE; given universal satisfaction, wherever it has heat used. It can be used with perfect select, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders is a very desirable article for the toiler."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Baston, Man.

STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Christian

used.'

All are compelled to acknowledge Mas. 8. LEN's as the Hair Restorer.'

N. Y. Inducation.

There never has been a prescription or rendy in improving the hair, published in the Adreas, which was 30 fully endorsed by men of unquies ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLES i.

and appearance they cause the bair to assure, in the only way to have grey hair assume in NATEL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be disturbed and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLER'S WOULD HATE RESTORER will do this.'

U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warming the greatest discovery of the present day, it is freshing to come across that which is what ir is reason to be. A really excellent article is Mn. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. AS MA sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly hamile it being a chemical compound of ingredient rela-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair. Saturday Evening Gazetta, Boston,

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey losing its color, and who are opposed to wing dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Har RESTORER a preparation that will speedily chang the hair to its natural color, and at the asmetia render it soft. It is superior to any heretokraps duced for restoring and beautifying the bait, management of the burning qualifies of a bit.

The next day, officers started in pursuit of the ruf-

to enter. The authorities were called upon, but dared not enter. The negroes were headed by one Shadd, a negro of desperate character. The negroes dema ed not only that the schools should be thrown o to them, but that they should be allowed to part

unfit to convey its spiritual revelations even to the dying. We rejoice in the sublime and sacred scorn with which he refused the spiritual services of any apologist for such a crime. That dying protestation was a blew against slavery more effective than could have been struck by the living victor in a battle. Thanks be to God for the firmness and consistency of John Brown's testimony even to the close; for the sufficient witnessing, on the verge of eternity, and such arrangements made as could with propriety be brought about. A similar disturbance occurred at Sandwich, three miles below

against the wickedness of stavery, and the man who defended it would not be suffered to worship the same God with a Christian about to die for his opposition to it. Let that work, and work it will, in the hearts and consciences of millions. Let that work, as by the grace of God it can be made to work, till our churches everywhere shall made to work, till our churches everywhere shall foundation for it was a fight between some low whites and negroes at a house of ill-fame kept by an Indian and negroes at

They that will keep slaves must be content to do it as men settle on the slopes of Etna and Vesuvius, with all the offsets God has appointed against the security of such property. Twenty thousand signatures for a Union-saving meeting cannot prevent the resurrection of John Brown. They cannot silence God's word; they cannot prevent the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several fire of God's word, when it gets into the bones of such a man as John Brown, from breaking forth as in a conflagration. They cannot prevent God,

conjuring up an immense number of 'bloody and brutal' facts, in connection with Northern abolibrutal' facts, in connection with Northern abolitionism, all designed to create a reaction of public feeling against Republicanism, and to help professional Union-savers. Among other efforts having this end in view, the Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the purpose of raking upverything that could be said in reference to the fugitives from slavery in this section of the Queen's dominions. The result is, something more than a page of Herald small print, containing an immense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Samuel Townsend of Madimense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Samuel Townsend of Madimense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Samuel Townsend of Madimense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Samuel Townsend of Madimense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Samuel Townsend of Madimense mass of statements, some true, and other formerly the property of Cincinnati one day last week. Fourteen of the number were the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Wm. Herald sent a special correspondent to Canada for the property of Canada fo

dominions. The result is, something more than a page of Herald small print, containing an immense mass of statements, some true, and others false; but all given with a strong bins in favor of the peculiar institution and its abettors. Three special objects are aimed at: first, to disguet American philanthropists with their efforts to keep the Underground Railway trains in motion: second, to spread an impression among the slaves that they will be worse off amidst Canadian freedom than in Southern slavery; and, third, to excite bitter feelings in the States against Britons, on account of the sympathy which the runaways receive in Canada. The awartion that the property of Samuel Townsend of Madiana to Co., Ala. by whose will they were chancipated, were brought to the city by the executors of the will for the purpose of having the documents recorded.

Mississispin Neoroge Enjoying Christians festivities in that city, says: 'Yesterday was almost a saturnalia for the colored folks. Southern slavery; and, third, to excite bitter feelings in the States against Britons, on account of the sympathy which the runaways receive in Canada. The assertion, that the agents of the Underground Railway are paid for their services, that they devote part of the funds entrusted to them by philanthropists for their own use, and not to the fugitives, may be true to a certain extent. When the trains are kept running so regularly, it is impossible to depend upon volunteer stokers and conductors, and money-seekers may have got in among the workers. Such men have obtruded themselves into the church and every laudable enterprise, but we do not find and every laudable enterprise, but we do not find

Such men have obtruded themselves into the church [A. 'nappy throng' of contented chattels and marand every laudable enterprice, but we do not find that the fact checks the labors of the pious and charitable. The assertions of the Herald are entirely unsupported by facts, but they may lead to inquiry into the manner in which the affairs of the after death.

But I end as I began-what a stormy time is befor Farewell!

men? What were the elements in his character they heard that John Brown was hung, as they did which rendered him the prodigy of the past year when the Fugitive Slave Bill passed. There has been And how has it come to pass that people are so wide a little change since 1850, and men not capable of ly divided in opinion in respect to him?

> tude to be united in opinion respecting any truly women, so far in advance of the race, that it will be impossible for them to be, in all respects, correctly estimated. And, besides, when one or two of the mental faculties happen to be enermously large, the nobler faculties are thus brought into notice, and afposing circumstances, than another whose Benevolence was large, without a corresponding degree of

My acquaintance with John Brown commenced in 1847, when I had what I suppose to have been one of where the the very best opportunities for a knowledge of his ness, or Courage) which made him the hero of Kanor his snorting. But it sometimes happens that the sas and Harper's Ferry. Nor can I give it as my Divine Providence uses quite humble cattle to bear opinion that his character has been accurately portrayed in all that has yet appeared in the papers, re-3000 or 4000 years ago, a body of fugitives—slaves— specting his past or more recent conduct. poor, leprous, iil-clad, fled out of Egypt, under the is, he cannot have been both the good and the bad guidance of a man who slew an Egyptian. He saw man as he has been represented. What, then, waa man do a vile thing to one of his slaves, and lynch- it, that so much distinguished John Brown from al Those fugitive slaves had a great truth. The world, and his power to endure pain. In this respect, he exother men? I answer, it was FIRMNESS, COURAGE, celled all the men I ever knew: he did not seem to God'; -at least, their leader had it, and for hundreds know what the sense of fear is or could be. Firmness of years did this despised people keep the glorious in John Brown was like the quality of the flint, which resists the pressure of your fingers; or like the quality of the granite, which resists the pressure of the ocean waves. His distinguishing trait was FIRM NESS; next was Conscientiousness; next was Combativeness, and then Benevolence, His Firmness combining with Combativeness made him courageous, and he seemed to me to possess more firmness than fifty men of an average capacity. He was certainly coarse and repulsive in his manners; nor do I suppose his benevolence was above that of common men But, possessing Firmness, Resistance and Courage, as he did, whatever philanthropy he had was not suppressed, as it often is in others, by physical fear.

His conduct in one of my lectures on Pathetism n Springfield, Mass., some twelve years since, has been referred to in the papers, lately. That occasion tism. This, with the other phenomena which Slavery shall go down, even if it be put down with Brown bore it like a hero. But, then, he had the ad

would not follow, that because he could endure an

The degree of counage manifested by John Brown er of great ideas. God is their Father-mother also made him the extraordinary man he was; and this, of communities, rich with intelligent and democratic combining with his integrity of character, drew from Gov. Wise the testimony that he was 'honest, truth-John Brown came from a good lineage; his life ful, and sincere.' And yet, the death-warrant of this proves it-and his death. It is not for you or me same 'honest, truthful, sincere,' and brave man, was to select the instruments wherewith the providence signed by this same slaveholding, tyrannical Governor

tyr to Democratic slavery. Men never pause to par-When the monster which hinders the progress of ley over the errors of those who are 'honest, tr the man. Instead of being revengeful, he was hu-

From numerous incidents in his carseer. And, above all, he was a here, whose manly bearing and courage, has struck terror into the hearts of American tyrants, from which they can never recover. John Brown was never to really alive or so efficient in action and way to the report which refers to the fight on the contract of the colored rate as Mr. Borr. That the core is it alter the Molech of Denocerate alerey trembles, and stands aghast from the feet of what the memory of that 'honest, trustfual, and triends of the colored rate as Mr. Borr. That the cere,' and 'brave old mane,' will yet do for the liberation of the alare.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, Dec. 9th, 1859.

THE MISSION OF JOHN BROWN.
Had the charches and the ministry in this country only thirty years ago begun and continued an earty against the wickedness of alaver, John Rown protest in action would at this day have been suped.

A right and faithful proclamation of the word of God which made slohn Brown a Christian Abolitionist would have broken up this whole eystem of wickedness in less time than it pleased Got state and life, as the first great monty before the Moloch of the sin. We thank God for the great among whom he had his education and brought gip his family, Bunyan, Baxter, John Fox, John the Pilgrin's Progress. We thank God for the maffected deep humility towards God, mingded with such firmness towards men, conspicuous in his nature. We thank God for the infinite great of God, to the honor of II faith, in the condition of the towards of the colored man improves in Canada, as a considerable to procure employment at once, and not to any inherent defect in the suffered deep humility towards God, mingded with such firmness towards men, conspicuous in his nature. We thank God for the infinite great of God, to the honor of II faith, in the conditions of the colored man improves in Canada, as a considerable to the state of the colored man improves in Canada, as a considerable to the state of the colored man improves in Canada, and becomes an intelli who, to the death, rejected religious communion with who, to the death, rejected religious communion with slaveholding ministers as defiling to his soul; but, on the way to the scaffold, stooped down and kissed a little negro child whom God had put in his path, that through that little one his last dying act might be the giving of a cup of cold water to that enslaved race for whom he died. Here is grandeur; here is God's own work and grace; here, in an age of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, is one great soul like a living crean, through whose trumpetsoul like a living organ, through whose trumpet-tones God had blown an anthem that shakes the land like an earthquake. Can Senator Mason put down John Brown's ghost by a bill of inquiry? Can soul like a living organ, through whose trumpettones God had blown an anthem that shakes the
land like an earthquake. Can Senator Mason put
down John Brown's ghost by a bill ofinquiry? Can
Senator Trumbull put down John Brown's ghost by
standing up to be catechised? Will it put down
John Brown's ghost to declare that slavery is no
crime? You might as surely imagine that you had
imprisoned his immortal spirit in the grave by putiting an additional screw in his coffin. Presently
you will hear of some new miracle of disinterested
the state of thursday, says,—
'On Monday, an intense excitement was caused in
Anderson, C. W., caused by an assault by negroes
upon the family of Mrs. Greyean. Four negroes went
to the house about 12 o'clock at night, and made an
attack upon it. Mrs. G. and three men were at home
at the time, and they defended themselves; but, as
tentrance, and knocked own and beat the inmates in
a terrible manner. The lady was beaten in an inhumanner, and subjected to most fiendish indignilies. you will hear of some new miracle of disinterested love to them that are in bonds as bound with them; and a new battering ram of God's divine word and providence will be driven against this wickedness, and Herod again will start from his uneasy slumbers: 'John I have beheaded, but who is this?' John, the beheaded, is but the forerunner of Christ the conqueror; and if need be in this conflict, he will raise up soldiers for his truth out of the stones in he streets. But whoever comes, on whomsoever he mantle falls, he cannot go beyond John Brown

in his faithfulness, living or dying; no man can strike a more terrible blow at the heart of the Slave Power, nor bear a more emphatic lawful record in life, in death, as to the incompatibility of slavery and Christianity. Rather than seem to admit to the world that a man defending this wickedness could be a Christian minister, he would pass to the scaffold and the grave alone, rejecting the offer of the gospel from such a man. But God was with him, and John Brown felt that any man who, by defending slavery, maintains the moral assussination of the living as consistent with the gospel, is unworthy and unfit to convey its scriptual revelations even to the

such veins. All the grand institutions of America, system to endure what I had rendered a timid lady

from that Puritan stock, who trusted in God, and The infliction upon Brown was a terrible one, fo kept their powder dry-who stood up straight when he confessed three days afterwards, that he had not they prayed, and also when they fought. Yes, all been able to sleep at all since the cowhage was rubbed the grand original ideas, which are now on their way into his neck. In submitting himself to that test, the to found new institutions, and will make the future audience declared him 'foolhardy,' as it proved noth better than the past or present—they come from the ing against the genuineness of my experiments. It

Posterity will do justice to the memory of this mar-But I did not mean to write you such a letter as mane, even to his own detriment, as may be shown

persons to assist the refugees in Canada; but everything is tinctured with the same spirit of prejudice, and many statements are made which are positively false.—Toronto Globe.

have existed to some extent in portions of Canada, in consequence of the number of fugitive blacks from the United States, whose constitutions are unsuited to the climate, and some of whom are, no doubt, viciously inclined, seem to be on the increase. The New York Evening Post of Thursday, says,—

flans, and succeeded in arresting them; but, before they could be secured, they were rescued by an armed mob, and set at liberty. This aroused the white

citizens, who formed themselves into bands to assist in the punishment of the negroes.

Recent accounts state that the citizens are determined upon arresting the murderous band who committed the outrages, and the negro population are discussed to represent them; and there is consequent. posed to protect them; and there great danger of a general disturbance. The wi about equally divided in numbers; and, while the latter are villainous, the former are determined to protect themselves from outrage.'

The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday says

At Chatham, forty miles from Detroit, a gang of negroes took possession of the school-houses on Mon-day morning, and refused to allow the white teachers

against the wickedness of slavery, as so wicked that

made to work, till our churches everywhere shall be constrained to excommunicate this wickedness as incompatible with faith in Christ and the hope of heaven, and slavery will speedily be abolished. And now, let men remember that because John Brown is hanged, the stock is not exhausted. There are charging them with taking forcible possession of glenty more of such creations through the power of God's word, God's discipline, God's spirit, when God's time has come—plenty more of such scourges. They that will keep slaves must be content to do it as men settle on the slopes of Etna and Venning.

such a man as John Brown, from breaking forth as in a conflagration. They cannot prevent God, whenever and in whatever way it pleases him, from raising up men to execute his plagues against their wickedness; and when God commissions such a man as John Brown, he will protect his memory and justify his cause.—Cheever.

The Runaway Slaves.

The Runaway Slaves.

The New York Herald is, at this present speak-

The New York Herald is, at this present speak-ing, in a state of painful excitement upon the ques-that if the facts seem to demand it, an attempt may be The New York Herald is, at this present speaking, in a state of painful excitement upon the question of slavery, and negroes in general. The unbending firmness of the Republican party in Congress, and the indications of weakness in the Southfield in the substitutions of weakness in the Southfield in the substitutions of weakness in the Southfield in the substitutions of weakness in the Southfield in the substitutions, together with that in regard in the substitutions, together with that in regard in the substitutions is the substitution of these gross crimes, even the substitution of the substi

gress, and the indications of weakness in the Southern anks, are inciting it to fresh exertion. When the Southern fire-eaters are backing down, extra to the Harper's Ferry raid, are prosecuted with vigor, much valuable information may be educed for the ern sympathizers. Hence it is that the Herald is ections of the country.—N. Y. Tribune.

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. This pleasant and valuable preparation has been use

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative

from it.

Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily, and told us of good results to either themselve or friends, who have used it before it because in St. Louis.

St. Louis. Presigning.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR D.

Incomparably the best preparation we have en

*MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAR RESPOND has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Brail.

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

*Known? P. Perchelois.**

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like of

Philadelphia Mercury.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that h Inere is no Hair preparation, we believe, this has equired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Aller's World's Hair Restorren. Why is this? Supplecause it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of in propietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, as we begin to think that it is denominated most propriately the 'World's Hair Restore.'

Newark Resister.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. A. We have reason to be assured that arts of a.a.e. Len's Wobld's Hate Restoner is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wis circulation and immense sales it has schered, but demonstrate that its efficacy is generally approached."

Rahway Rejuter.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORSE. To most successful remedy of the day. We know instances where its good effects have been remainable.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N.Y.

From individual cases that have come under our ow observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEE'S WORLD'S HATH RESTORES Performs slits it promises, and that instead (as is the case other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of line and money, it is just what it is represented to be and will perform all its proprietor engages it option. We therefore most cordially commend it to the so-tice and use of those of our readers who need a tomedial agent of this character.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORDE.-A Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE REPORTAL
we were travelling in Massachusetts a shot the
since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated
that she had attained the age of sixty. So seinferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should
have added several years. After some convension
she spoke of her hair, informing us that two year ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the pers, and acquainted herself with the various rest dies for decaying hair, and at length determine dies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a ye had passed, she assured us that she had as luxuous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when it was but sixteen years old. Her statement was the family with the family while years of the family while years. firmed by other members of the family, while ve were informed that in the same neighborhood their were informed that in the same neighborhood their were other instances where the same happe and signal effect had been produced by spolying Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.'

Providence Daily Tribune.

ong the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Harr RESTOR BR. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deay its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons. Rahway Advocate and Regul

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is the best preparation extant for the various diseases sur-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to re-store the hair and whiskers, however grey, to the natural color. It having been before the public for natural color. It having been before the public for natural color. It having been before the puons as many years, and its efficacy in restoring, in ingorating, and beautifying the hair fully established, by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthese initiations, which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It duced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterising power of the old dyes, but gives the hair a health, gloss appearance almost instantaneously. The Retorn is easily applied, and we'll not fain the fast items. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied ecording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

We are satisfied that the statements made in significant tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorers are correct. Boston Olive Branch. Its remarkable success is antisfactory evidence.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try t It is just what it purports to be.' Cless. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,
TRY IT.

We export these preparations to Europe eren, shi they are supersecting all others there as well as it the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the princips wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, of Canada.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. where address all letters and inqui-

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this which they make more want. Write to Dept. on which they make more rout for circular, terms and information. Genuine 1879.

ed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

See next issue of this Paper for we informali or send to Depot for Circulars. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

POETRY.

PREEDOM'S MARTYR. DRAR Mr. GARRISON-You will oblige me by it serting in the Liberator the following thrilling lines of WRITTIER, written many years ago, (as a tribute to a ismented friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, President C. B. Storus,) and which seem to me more applicable to Freedom's martyr, John Brown, than the lines upon him by WHITTER, in the New York

Thou hast fallen in thine armor, Thou martyr of the Lord ! With thy last breath crying, 'Onward!' And thy hand upon the sword. The haughty heart derideth, And the sinful lip reviles, But the blessing of the perishing Around thy pillow smiles.

Oppression's hand may scatter Its nettles on thy tomb, And even Christian bosom Deny thy memory room; For lying lips shall torture Thy mercy into crime, And the slanderer shall flourish As the bay-tree for a time.

But where the South wind lingers On Carolina's pines, Or falls the careless sunbeam Down Georgia's golden mines Where now beneath his burthen The toiling slave is driven, Where now a tyrant's mockery Is offered unto Heaven;

Where Mammon hath its altars Wet o'er with human blood, And pride and lust debases The workmanship of God; There shall thy praise be spoken, Redeemed from falsehood's ban, When the fetters shall be broken, And the SLAVE shall be a MAN !

In the evil days before us, And the trials vet to come; In the shadow of the prison, Or the cruel martyrd We will think of thee, O brother ! And thy sainted name shall be In the blessing of the captive, And the anthem of the free.

LINES, written by Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, and sung at the Music Hall, on the twenty-sixth National Anti-Slavery Subscription-Anniversary, Jan.

THE HERO'S HEART. When he went from the jail to the gallows, he stooped to kiss a colored child that stood near.' A winter sunshine, still and bright, The Blue Hills bathed with golden light,

And earth was smiling to the sky, When calmly he went forth to die. Infernal passions festered there, Where peaceful Nature looked so fair; And fiercely, in the morning sun,

Flashed glittering bayonet and gun. The old man met no friendly eye, When last he looked on earth and sky; But one small child, with timid air, Was gazing on his silver hair.

The tender heart within him yearned; And, fondly stooping o'er her face, He kissed her, for her injured race. The little one, she knew not why That kind old man went forth to die;

As that dark brow to his up-turned.

Nor why, mid all that pomp and stir, He stooped to give a kiss to her. But Jesus smiled that sight to see, And said, 'He did it unto me ! The golden harps then sweetly rung,

And this the song the angels sung : Who loves the poor, doth love the Lord! Earth cannot dim thy bright reward; We hover o'er you gallows high, And wait to bear thee to the sky.

From the Anti-Slavery

Within the fairest of the Southland's bowers, Beneath thy blue, star-jewell ed canopy, Amid the clustering vines and fragrant flowers Father, in agony I kneel to thee ! Still through the leaves I see the moonlight gleaming

THE SLAVE-GIRL'S PRAYER.

Still hear the far-off murmur of the sea : But, ah! no longer comes the old, sweet dream In anguish deep and strong I kneel to Thee! The dreams of childhood, they were glad once eve I knew not then the misery of my lot;

Too soon I learned; and in my soul, oh! never Can that dark hour of suffering be forgot. Once every flower and wave and star seemed given To fill my heart with joy; now all is o'er; The glory of Thy earth, and sea, and heaven,

But mocks my woe-it gladdens me no more

1

I know that Thou art merciful and tender; Thou can'st not hear, unmoved, the prayer of we Oh, take me to Thee! let me now surr This hated breath-my spirit longs to go. Ah, worse than death the doom of shame and sorror

That now, oh, Father! waits thy suffering child!

The horrid fate that waits me on the morrow, Whereat my heart grows sick, my brain turns wild Only to die ! it seems not much to pray for ! "Tis but a little boon, yet oh, how blest! And the crushed soul, with naught on earth to stay for

Enters with joy into that perfect rest.

To the last prayer e'er to be breathed by me : Closer the clouds of anguish round me darken, For I am losing faith and hope in Thee, Oh, hear me, Father ! let it not be shaken-

The night speeds on ! and yet Thou dost not hearks

My trust in Thee-my only hope of peace; Oh, grant my prayer! for if by Thee forsaken, By mine own hand my miseries must cease! From friends, from kindred, every loved one parte Ne heart to pity me, no hand to save, I seek the refuge which the broken-hearted

Find only in the quiet of the grave.

Balem, Mass., 1859.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. CHARLES SUMNER. Home, to thy post, brave Sumner !- years of pain, Of sorrowing exile, have but proved thee true! With silken fetters what hast thou to do? Thine is the bludgeon's blow, the foeman's cane Teach, still, thy better way! that all in vain The death-stored armory, Right to subdue: That war's unholy orgies are untrue To man, to God : raise to the Christian pla How raise? By strivings, such as Christ's and thir

By martyr-suffering, so there be need. Where Mann hath gone-where ADAMS led th Whence all light cometh, thou shalt meet the day. Milney, Nov. 22, 1859.

Proving their origin from source divine

THE LIBERATOR.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THEODORE PARKER TO A PRIEND IN BOSTON.

Your cradle was rocked in the Revolution, and now sand at a time to rescue Capt. Brown'! The Afri-in your old age you see the storm of another Rev-olution beginning: none knows when and where it ning and arts of hypocrisy—except the ecclesiastical shall end. Yesterday, the telegraph brought us the as he is inferior in general power of mind. Didn't expected intelligence that the slaveholders had hung a negro in Savannah tell a Northern minister—'I no capt. John Brown! Of course, I knew from the moment of his capture what his fate would be: the
it, massa, Ise fraid of de Debil, not of massa! What
logic of slavery is stronger than the intellect or pera guffaw he gave what his countrymen alone! sonal will of any man, and it bears all Southern poli- and how he mimicked the gestures of the Southticians along with it. No martyr whose tragic story side, white-choked priest, who bore his great comis writ in the Christian books ever bore himself more mission in his work'! heroically than Capt. Brown; for he was not only a more righteous cause :- it has a great future, too, time for them-I know not when it is which he has helped bring nearer and make more certain. I confess I am surprised to find love for the man, admiration for his conduct, and sympathy with his object, so wide-spread in the North, espec ally in New England, and more particularly in dear, good, old Boston! Think of the Old South on the same platform with Emerson and Phillips! Think of sermons like Wheelock's, Newhall's, Freeman Clarke's and Cheever's Thanksgiving sermon at New York—an Orthodox minister of such bulk putting John Brown before Moses! The New York Herald had an extract from . . . sermon. It was such as none but a mean soul could preach on such an occasion: but we must remember that it taxes a mean man as much to be mean and little, as it does a noble one to be grand and generous. Every minister must bear sermons after his kind; 'for of a thorn men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble-bush gather they grapes.' I rather think the Curtises did

repentance are yet liable to shame-and if they cannot be converted, may yet be scared. Well, things can never stand as they did three months ago. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, at day-break, Old England and New-Great Britain and the thirteen colonies-were one nation. At sunrise, they were two. The fire of the grenadiers made reconciliation impossible, and there must be war and separation. It is so now. Great events turn on small hinges, and let mankind march through. How different things happen from what we fancy! All good institutions are founded on some great truth of the mind or conscience; and, when such a truth is to be put over the world's highway, we think it Firmness. must be borne forward on the shoulders of some mighty horse whom God has shod strong all round for that special purpose, and we wonder where the creature is, and when he will be road-ready; and real character, those traits (Combativeness and Firmlook after his deep foot-prints, and listen for his step

not fire a hundred cannon on Boston Common when

ed him on the spot-then ran for it. I think, had not known before 'The Oneness of treasure which Egypt did not know-which Greece and Rome never understood. Who would have thought the Ark of such salvation would have been

his most precious burthens, both fast and far. Some

trusted to such feeble hands! Some 1800 or 1900 years ago, who would have looked to a Jewish Carpenter of Galilee, and a Jewish tent-maker of Tarsus in Cilicia, with few adherents— -obscure people-unlearned and ignorant men? Who would have looked to such persons for a truth of religion which should overturn all the temples of the old world, and drive the gods of Olympus from their time-honored thrones of reverence and power? The Rome of the Popes is, no doubt, as Polytheistic as the Rome of the Casars-but the old gods are gone, and men worship the Fisherman and

in the bones, mighty also by his love of the people in the defence of Kansas, and he had had no person and his trust in God, he did what it seemed only the

from their rude and bloody gripe. look again, and study carefully the relation which beyond all doubt, demonstrate the conscio which give such original power to the people, came able to bare, without any manifestation of pain.

Virginia may be the mother of Presidents, (she yet extraordinary amount of physical pain, therefore keeps the ashes of two great ones, -only their ashes, another person could do the same. not their souls,) but it is New England that is moth-

hands: it is only for us to do our little duty, and take the good and ill which come of it.

Humanity is to be got rid of, no matter if the battle- ful, and sincere," and who manifest the rare qualities are have rust on its hilt, and spots, here and there, which combined in the character of John Brown. He upon its blade-mementos of ancient work; if its edge | was not insune, he was not a monomeniac, (insune on have but the power to bite, the monster shall be clo- one subject,) nor was he moved by a feeling of revenge. ven down, and mankind walk triumphantly on, to- Those who speak of him in this manner, do not know morrow, to fresh work and triumphs new.

like these, but can't help it, and must be judged by what I can do, not can't and don't. It is curious to find the slaves volunteering to go to shoot men (in buckram) who are coming a thou-

this_it wrote itself, and I couldn't help it. I can-

not sleep nights, for thinking of these things. I am sahamed to be sick and good for nothing in times

martyr, any bully can be that, but also a SAINT us! There are not many men of conscience like John which no bully can ever be. None ever fell in a Brown, but abundance of men of wrath—and the

THEODORE PARKER.

JOHN BROWN. Not any spot six feet by two
Will hold a man like thee;
John Brown will tramp the shaking earth,
From the Blue Ridge to the sea,
Till Liberty shall come at last,
And ope each dungeon door,
And God's Great Charter' holds and moves
O'er all his humble poor. O'er all his humble poor.

And then the humble poor will come
In that far distant day,
And from the felon's nameless grave
They'll brush the leaves away,
And gray old men will point the spot
Beneath the pine tree shade,
As children ask, with streaming eyes,
Where "Old John Brown" was laid."

What made John Brown so different from ordinary

It has never been common, I think, for the multigreat man. We may suppose Individual men and forded a chance for display. Thus, one having average Benevolence, and very large Firmness, would be more likely to manifest his philanthropy under op-

It was the Augustinian Monk who broke the Roman Hierarchy to atoms. Tough in the brains, tough real character, as, at that time, he had not engaged encounters with Slavery. He had witnessed the surgreat councils of the learned could accomplish—he gical operation performed on a lady whom I had renrouted the Popes, and wrested the German world dered insensible to pain, as she alleged, by Pathe At a later day, when the new Continent which he witnessed in my lectures, was beyond his God had kept from the foundation of the world-a comprehension; and so he arose one evening, and virgin hid away between the Atlantic and the Pacific pronounced my lectures a humbug, and he ofseas-was to be joined to Humanity, in the hopes of fered to prove it, if I would only allow him to founding such a Family of Men as the world had come upon my platform, and test the consciousness of never seen, was there any one who would have thought one of my patients. To this proposal I consented, on that the Puritan, hated in his British home, and driv- two conditions, namely, that his tests should not enen out thence with fire and sword, would be the Repre- danger the health of my patient; and this to be detersentative of Humanity, and claim and win that Bride, mined by the physicians of the town; and secondly and wed her too, with nuptials now so auspicious? that Brown himself should submit to the same pro-Yet so it turns out, and the greatest social and polit- cesses which he should inflict upon the entranced ical achievement of the human race is wrought out lady. To this he readily agreed, although it was by that Puritan, with his Bride-whose only dower quite evident that when he at first proposed his test, was her broad lands. Really, it seems as if God chose he had no idea of going through with it himself. He the small things to confound the great. But when we had consulted a physician for a process which should, these seemingly insignificant agents bear to the whole pain, if any such consciousness existed in the lady force of Humanity, then it appears they were the very who was entranced. And so the next night, Brown agents most fit for the work they did. I think it will and his physicians were on hand, with a vial of conturn out so in the case of Capt. Brown. What the centrated ammonia, and a quantity (q. s.) of dolicho masterly eloquence of Seward could not accomplish, pruriens (cowhage). This 'cow itch,' as it is someeven by his manly appeal to the Higher Law, nor times called, is the sharp hair of a plant, and when the eloquence of Phillips and Sumner, addressed to applied to the skin, it acts mechanically for a long the conscience and common sense of the people, seems time, tormenting the sufferer like so many thistles or likely to be brought to pass by John Brown-no needles being constantly thrust into the nerves. No statesman, no orator, but an upright and downright one, I am sure, would willingly consent to suffer the man, who took his life in his hand, and said- application of cowhage to his body more than once.

I thanked God for John Brown years vantage of the entranced lady-the skin of his neck ago: he and I are no strangers, and still more now looking like sole leather; it was tanned by the sun, his sainthood is crowned with martyrdom. I am and looked as if it was impervious. Not so, however, glad he came from that Mayflower company—that when the ammonia was held to his nose; for then, by his grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary a sudden jerk of his head, it became manifest that he war :- the true aristocratic blood of America runs in could not, by his own volition, screw up his nervous

FEBRUARY 3.

ANTI-SLA ROBERT

TERM jum, in adva policies, if I all representating to the directed, (I Adverted three to The A

cieties are aut LIBERATOR. The fo and Committe debts of the MUND QUINC

PRILLIPS. WM. VOL.

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Yet mercy doomed deri not, have re dering of aff ally to a hi could other But this and inflict ends; and providential and unserup persons. He archs and each ably to the And his go is one, and to Men of the all New Englate, and to count insame. But and do could in reality. The archite. ends ; and

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of a wante bewildered conceit, or to a fatal p Yet they merous or scarcely fiv tricts. Th where they quence are